

EXHIBIT 10

The CASSELL

DICTIONARY
AND
THESAURUS



Cassell
Wellington House
125 Strand
London
WC2R 0BB

First published 1999

© Cassell 1999

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any material form (including photocopying or storing it in any medium by electronic means and whether or not transiently or incidentally to some other use of this publication) without the written permission of the copyright owner, except in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 or under the terms of a licence issued by the Copyright Licensing Agency, 90 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 9HE. Applications for the copyright owner's written permission to reproduce any part of this publication should be addressed to the publisher.

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

A catalogue entry for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN 0-304-35004-4

Printed and bound in Finland

How to use *The Cassell Dictionary and Thesaurus*

An integrated dictionary and thesaurus

The Cassell Dictionary and Thesaurus is two books in one, integrating a complete and up-to-date dictionary with a comprehensive and user-friendly thesaurus to create a uniquely informative and practical work of language reference.

Thesaurus entries appear after the relevant dictionary entry, introduced by the symbol ■ for ease of identification. Each thesaurus entry links lists of synonyms and antonyms to specific numbered dictionary definitions.

The juxtaposition of dictionary and thesaurus entries gives the user easy access to the full range of dictionary and thesaurus functions – spellings, meanings and a wide range of alternative words – all in the same place on the page.

A note on the arrangement of entries

The Cassell Dictionary and Thesaurus uses a 'denested', rather than a 'nested' structure. This means that words derived from or related to other words (e.g. **applicable** derived from **apply**, or **blackbird** related to **black**) appear as dictionary headwords in their own right in the appropriate alphabetical position rather than being listed under the entry for their 'root' word. The only exception to this rule relates to derivatives that have entirely predictable meanings and are therefore undefined. Such undefined derivatives (e.g. **fondly**), appear at the end of the entry for their 'root' word (e.g. **fond**).

A denested structure is especially helpful in the context of a book that combines the functions of a dictionary and a thesaurus. Because defined derivatives and compounds are not nested under the entries for their root words, these dictionary entries (and their corresponding thesaurus entries) become shorter and easier to use. For example, the user who is looking for synonyms of the compound **blackball** will quickly locate them under the entry for **blackball**, rather than facing a time-consuming search deep inside a very long entry for the word **black**.

Many dictionary users will also find that the denested structure makes the headwords themselves easier to find, since all defined words can be found simply by referring to their alphabetical position in the dictionary.

The dictionary entries

Each dictionary entry begins with the headword in bold type. For most words this is immediately followed by the pronunciation, any variant spellings or forms, then the (first) relevant part of speech. Inflections (plurals of nouns, parts of verbs etc.) which are irregular or which may cause spelling difficulty follow the part-of-speech label.

Where the headword has more than one meaning, senses are numbered 1, 2, etc. and ordered on a basis of current frequency or importance. Closely related senses may share a number, subdivided as a, b, etc. Sense numbering starts afresh for second or subsequent parts of speech.

Despite the denesting of defined derivatives and compounds, a number of items remain nested within the entries. These items are arranged into two categories: idioms/phrases and undefined derivatives.

The idioms/phrases category consists of idiomatic expressions and set phrases that include the headword, e.g. **to play cat and mouse with**, **to rain cats and dogs**, and phrasal verbs, e.g. **bring about**, **bring up**. Idioms and phrasal verbs are placed immediately after the last meaning of the last part of speech of the headword, and are in strict alphabetical order.

Undefined derivatives are listed along with their parts of speech and other relevant information after the last meaning of the last idiom (or of the headword if no idioms are included).

The thesaurus entries

Thesaurus entries appear directly after the relevant dictionary entry and are preceded by a black square ■. The structure of the thesaurus entries follows the structure of the dictionary entries, with lists of synonyms and antonyms applicable to specific shades of meaning appearing under bold numbers that reflect the sense numbers of the related dictionary entry. Thus, under the thesaurus entry for **cabin**, number 1 lists synonyms for dictionary sense 1 of the word ('a small hut'), and number 3 lists synonyms for dictionary sense 3 ('a room or compartment in a ship or aircraft'). Sense numbering starts afresh for a second or subsequent parts of speech.

Some thesaurus entries may also have synonym lists for related expressions or idioms. Idioms are placed immediately after the last list of synonyms/antonyms for the last part of speech of the thesaurus entry, and are in strict alphabetical order.

A number of headwords have thesaurus entries only relating to an idiom or idioms nested under them. In these cases, the thesaurus entry begins with the idiom in bold type followed by the list of synonyms and antonyms relating to the idiom itself.

Spellings

The recommended modern British spellings are given first. North American alternatives are specified where applicable.

Where a variant spelling is provided, the alternative is generally given only once, but can be assumed to be possible for any nested words or phrases in the entry.

Some common misspellings are entered in alphabetical positions where users may try to look a particular word up.

Labels

Descriptive labels in brackets have been added where appropriate. They fall into three main categories – stylistic labels, e.g. (*coll.*), (*poet.*), (*offensive*), geographical labels, e.g. (*N. Am.*), (*New Zeal.*), and field or subject labels, e.g. (*Law*), (*Comput.*). A list of abbreviations appears on pp. ix–xi.

Cross-references

The word cross-referred to appears with small capitals for usual lower case, e.g. **AM BE**, [shortened form of ANGLo-SAXON].

Symbols

Obsolete and archaic words, phrases and meanings are preceded by a dagger sign †

Misspellings are preceded by a cross ✕

Thesaurus entries are preceded by a black square ■

Pronunciation

See p. xii.

Chief Abbreviations

All are given here in roman, though some of them may also appear in italics as labels.

Other standard abbreviations used, such as those for books of the Bible, points of the compass, units of measurement etc. will be found in their alphabetical places in the main text.

a.	adjective	cond.	conditional
abbr.	abbreviation	conf.	confusion
abl.	ablative	confs.	confusions
Abor.	Aboriginal	conj.	conjunction; conjugation
acc.	accusative; according	conn.	connected
adapt.	adaptation	constr.	construction, constructed; construed
adv.	adverb	contr.	contraction
alln.	allusion	corr.	corruption; corresponding
alt.	altered, alteration; alternative	cp.	compare
anal.	analogous, analogy		
Ang.-Ind.	Anglo-Indian	d.	died
Ang.-Ir	Anglo-Irish	dat.	dative
appar.	apparently	def.	definition
Archit.	Architecture	deriv.	derivation, derivative
assim.	assimilated, assimilation	derog.	derogatory
Astrol.	Astrology	dial.	dialect, dialectal
Astron.	Astronomy	dim.	diminutive
at. no.	atomic number		
attrib.	attributive, attribute	ellipt.	elliptical, elliptically
augm.	augmentative	emphat.	emphatic, emphatically
Austral.	Australia, Australian	erron.	erroneous, erroneously
aux.	auxiliary	esp.	especially
		etym.	etymology
b.	born	euphem.	euphemistic, euphemistically
Biol.	Biology	exc.	except
Bot.	Botany		
		f.	feminine
c.	circa, about	facet.	facetious, facetiously
Can.	Canada, Canadian	fam.	familiar
cent.	century	fem.	feminine
cents.	centuries	fig.	figurative, figuratively
Chem.	Chemistry	fl.	floruit, flourished
chem.	chemical	freq.	frequentative
cogn.	cognate	fut.	future
coll.	colloquial; collateral	fut.p.	future participle
collect.	collective		
comb.	combination	gen.	genitive
comb. form	combining form	Geol.	Geology
comp.	comparative	Geom.	Geometry
Comput.	Computing		

ger.	gerund, gerundive	onomat.	onomatopoeic
Gram.	Grammar	opp.	opposed, opposition
		orig.	originally, origin
Her.	Heraldry	OT	Old Testament
Hist.	History		
		part.	participle, participial
ident.	identical; identified	pass.	passive
imit.	imitative, imitatively	perf.	perfect
imper.	imperative	perh.	perhaps
impers.	impersonal	pers.	person; personal
incept.	inceptive	Philos.	Philosophy
ind.	indicative	phr.	phrase
inf.	infinitive	pl.	plural
influ.	influenced	poet.	poetical, poetry
instr.	instrumental	pop.	popular, popularity
int.	interjection	poss.	possessive; possibly
intens.	intensive	p.p.	past participle
interrog.	interrogative, interrogatively	pred.	predicative
intr.	intransitive	pref.	prefix
Ir.	Irish	prep.	preposition
iron.	ironical, ironically	pres.	present
irreg.	irregular, irregularly	pres.p.	present participle
		pret.	preterite
Jap.	Japanese	Print.	Printing
		priv.	privative
L	Latin	prob.	probably
lit.	literal, literally	pron.	pronoun; pronounced
		pronun.	pronunciation
m.	masculine	prop.	proper, properly
Math.	Mathematics	prov.	provincial
Med.	Medicine	Psych.	Psychology
med.	medieval		
Mil.	Military	redupl.	reduplication, reduplicative
Mineral.	Mineralogy	ref.	reference, referring
mod.	modern	reflex.	reflexive
Mus.	Music	rel.	related
		rel. pron.	relative pronoun
n.	noun		
N Am.	North America, North American	S Afr.	South Africa, South African
Naut.	Nautical	Sc.	Scottish
neg.	negative, negatively	Shak.	Shakespeare
neut.	neuter	sing.	singular
New Zeal.	New Zealand	sl.	slang
nom.	nominative	subj.	subjunctive
North.	Northern	suf.	suffix
NT	New Testament	superl.	superlative
		syl.	syllable
obj.	objective		
obs.	obsolete	Theol.	Theology

tr. transitive
trans. translation

ult. ultimately
US United States of America
usu. usually

v. verb
var. variant
verb.a. verbal adjective

verb.n. verbal noun
v.i. verb intransitive
voc. vocative
v.r. verb reflexive
v.t. verb transitive

W West
WInd. West Indian

Zool. Zoology

Guide to Pronunciation

Introduction

The respelling scheme used for pronunciation is designed to provide a compromise between accuracy and understanding by the majority of users. A few specialized phonetic symbols and additional accents or marks on letters are used as will fulfil this aim. A full list of symbols/letters and their equivalents follows below, with transcriptions given alongside the words used as examples.

Pronunciations are given in round brackets.

The particular variety of pronunciation aimed for is that of the 'ordinary educated English speaker', which some users will recognize under the label of 'Received Pronunciation'.

For headwords derived from or related to other headwords, pronunciations are only given when they differ from that of the root headword. For example, the headword **dramatic** includes a partial pronunciation (drəmat') to show that it differs in pronunciation from its root word **drama**. However, no pronunciation is given for the headword **drama-documentary** since the pronunciation of this compound word precisely follows the pattern of its constituent words. Where partial pronunciations appear, it should be assumed that the remaining (untranscribed) part of the word concerned is pronounced as before, or with only predictable (and often unconscious) slight vowel modifications associated with the new pronunciation pattern. Similarly, where the pronunciation of nested undefined derivatives differs from the main headword, partial or full pronunciations are given. Where no pronunciation is given for nested undefined derivatives it can be assumed that the nested word follows the pronunciation pattern of the headword. Thus **dramatically**, an undefined derivative of **dramatic**, can be taken to follow the pronunciation pattern of the latter.

It can also be seen from this illustration that derivatives formed by adding suffixes (e.g. **-ly**, **-ness**) or including other formative elements which are consistently pronounced, are assumed to be known by the user.

Partial or full pronunciations are also provided for variant spellings when these differ from the main spelling given.

Stress

Stress (') is shown in pronunciations immediately *after* the syllable which is stressed, e.g. (tī'ge) = **tiger**. Stress is *not* given on words of one syllable nor, usually, on compounds composed of two or more separate words, nor on idioms.

Symbols

Vowel sounds:

ah	far	(fah)	ī	bite	(bīt)
a	fat	(fat)	o	not	(not)
ā	fate	(fāt)	ō	note	(nōt)
aw	fall	(fawl)		sower	(sō'ə)
	north	(nawth)	oo	blue	(bloo)
	paw	(paw)	ū	sun	(sūn)
	soar	(saw)	u	foot	(fut)
e	bell	(bel)		bull	(bul)
ē	beef	bēf	ū	muse	(mūz)
œ	her	(hœ)	ə	again	(əgen')
	fur	(fœ)		silent	(sī'lent)
i	bit	(bit)		sailor	(sā'le)
	happy	(hap'ī)		amaze	(əmāz')

Note: the natural sound of many unstressed vowels is represented, as shown above, by the symbol ə; some unstressed vowels in this dictionary are (more accurately) transcribed as (-i-), as in (ilek'trik).

Diphthongs:

(i) Vowel sounds incorporating the final unpronounced 'r' of standard British English:

eə	fair	(feə)
	mare	(meə)
	mayor	(meə)
īə	fear	(fiə)
	seer	(siə)
īə	fire	(fiə)
ūə	pure	(pūə)
uə	poor	(puə)

(ii) Others:

ow	bout	(bowt)
	cow	(kow)
oi	join	(join)

Foreign vowels not dealt with by the main system

(i) Nasalized:

ā	(vēvā')	{bon} vivant
ī	(izhānū')	ingénue
ō	(bō)	bon (vivant)

(ii) Rounded:

ü	(vü')	(dójà) vu
	(izhānū')	ingénue

Consonants:

b	bit	(bit)	ng	sing	(sing)
ch	church	(chœch)	p	pit	(pit)
d	dance	(dahns)	r	run	(rŭn)
dh	this	(dhis)	s	sit	(sit)
f	fit	(fit)	sh	ship	(ship)
g	get	(get)	t	tin	(tin)
h	hit	(hit)	th	thin	(thin)
j	just	(jŭst)	v	van	(van)
k	kit	(kit)	w	win	(win)
kh	loch	(lokh)	y	yet	(yet)
l	lid	(lid)	z	haze	(hāz)
m	man	(man)	zh	measure	(mez h'ə)
n	nut	(nŭt)			

Note: where a sound represented by two symbols, e.g. (-ng-), is followed by another syllable which begins with the second symbol, here (-g-), and where the stress mark falls elsewhere, a centred dot is used to show where the syllable break occurs, for example as in (ang-glōəme'riken).

Proprietary Terms

This book includes some words which are or are asserted to be proprietary names. The presence or absence of such assertions should not be regarded as affecting the legal status of any proprietary name or trade mark.

- *n.* 1 boater, bonnet, bowler, bowler hat, cap, panama, stetson, straw hat, top hat, trilby.
- hatband** *n.* a ribbon or band of fabric round a hat.
- hatbox** *n.* a box for carrying or storing a hat in.
- hatch**¹ (hach) *n.* 1 an opening in a wall between two rooms. 2 a small door in a spacecraft, aircraft etc. 3 an opening in a roof for access to the outside. 4 (*Naut.*) a hatchway, or a trapdoor or shutter to cover this. 5 a floodgate or a grated opening in a weir used as a fish trap. **down the hatch!** (*coll.*) drink up! (as a toast). **under hatches** 1 (*Naut.*) confined below; out of sight. 2 dead.
- hatch**² (hach) *v.t.* 1 to produce (young) from eggs by incubation or artificial heat. 2 to produce young from (eggs). 3 to evolve, to contrive, to devise (a plan, plot etc.). ~*v.i.* 1 to come out of the egg. 2 (of eggs) to produce young. ~*n.* 1 the act of hatching. 2 a brood hatched.
- *v.t.* 1 bring forth, incubate. 2 cover, incubate, sit on. 3 conceive, concoct, contrive, (*coll.*) cook up, design, devise. (*coll.*) dream up, formulate, invent, manufacture, originate, plan, plot, think up, trump up.
- hatch**³ (hach) *v.t.* 1 to mark with fine lines, parallel or crossing each other. 2 to inlay with thin strips of another material.
- hatchback** *n.* a car with a door at the back that opens upwards.
- hatchery** *n.* (*pl.* hatcheries) a place where eggs are hatched artificially, esp. those of fish or poultry.
- hatchet** (hach 'it) *n.* a small axe with a short handle for use with one hand. **to bury the hatchet** to forgive and forget, to effect a reconciliation (in allusion to an American Indian custom of burying a tomahawk on the conclusion of peace).
- *n.* axe, chopper, cleaver, machete, tomahawk.
- hatchet-faced** *a.* having a narrow face with sharp, prominent features.
- hatchet job** *n.* (*coll.*) a fiercely critical speech or piece of writing.
- hatchet man** *n.* (*pl.* hatchet men) 1 a person hired to carry out violent or illegal tasks. 2 a person appointed to sack people in an organization.
- hatching** *n.* lines crossing each other at more or less acute angles, esp. as shading on a drawing, or as road markings.
- hatchling** *n.* a young bird, fish or reptile that has just hatched.
- hatchment** (hach 'ment) *n.* a funeral escutcheon or panel bearing the coat of arms of a deceased person placed on the front of the person's house, in a church etc.
- hatchway** *n.* a large opening in the deck of a ship for lowering cargo etc.
- hate** (hâ) *n.* 1 extreme dislike or aversion, hatred. 2 (*coll.*) a hated thing or person (*a pet hate*). ~*v.t.* 1 to dislike exceedingly; to abhor, to detest. 2 (*coll.*) to dislike. 3 to be unwilling or reluctant (to do something). **hatable**, **hateable** *a.* **hater** *n.*
- *n.* 1 abhorrence, animosity, antagonism, antipathy, aversion, detestation, dislike, enmity, hatred, hostility, ill will, loathing, odium, repugnance, revulsion. ANTONYMS: adoration, affection, devotion, fondness, liking, love. 2 anathema, aversion, bane, bête noire, bugbear, pet hate. ANTONYMS: joy, love, pleasure. ~*v.t.* 1 abhor, abominate, be repelled by, despise, detest, dislike, execrate, have an aversion to, loathe, recoil from. ANTONYMS: be fond of, like, love. 3 be loath (to), be reluctant (to), be sorry (to), be unwilling (to), dislike (to), flinch (from), regret, shrink (from), shy away (from).
- hateful** *a.* causing hate; odious, detestable. **hatefully** *adv.* **hatefulness** *n.*
- *a.* abhorrent, detestable, foul, heinous, horrible, loathsome, nasty, obnoxious, odious, repellent, repugnant, repulsive, revolting, vile. ANTONYMS: agreeable, attractive, desirable, likeable, lovable, pleasant.
- hate mail** *n.* a series of unpleasant or aggressive letters, usu. from an anonymous writer.
- hatha yoga** (hathə 'yō'gə) *n.* a form of yoga involving physical exercises and breathing control.
- hatpin** *n.* a long pin, often with a decorative head, used to hold a hat in place by pinning it to the hair.
- hatred** (-rid) *n.* 1 great dislike or aversion. 2 active malevolence, animosity, enmity.
- *n.* 1 abhorrence, animosity, antagonism, antipathy, aversion, detestation, dislike, enmity, hate, hostility, ill will, loathing, odium, repugnance, revulsion. ANTONYMS: adoration, affection, devotion, fondness, liking, love.

hat stand *n.* a set of hooks or a piece of furniture for hanging hats on.

hatter *n.* a person who makes or sells hats.

hatto- (at 'tə) *comb. form* (*Math.*) denoting a factor of 10^{-18} .

hat-trick *n.* 1 the feat at cricket of taking three wickets with consecutive balls (from its being held to entitle the bowler to the reward of a new hat). 2 the feat of one player scoring three goals etc. in one match. 3 three successes in any area of activity.

haughtiness *n.* the state of being haughty.

■ *n.* airs, airs and graces, arrogance, assumption, conceit, condescension, contempt, disdain, egotism, high-handedness, imperiousness, presumption, pride, scorn, self-importance, snobbishness, (*coll.*) snootiness, superciliousness, vanity. ANTONYMS: modesty, self-effacement.

haughty (haw 'ti) *a.* (*comp.* **haughtier**, *superl.* **haughtiest**) proud, arrogant, disdainful, supercilious. **haughtily** *adv.*

■ *a.* arrogant, conceited, condescending, contemptuous, disdainful, egotistical, (*coll.*) high and mighty, high-handed, hoity-toity, imperious, (*coll.*) on one's high horse, overbearing, overweening, patronizing, presumptuous, proud, scornful, self-important, snobbish, (*coll.*) snooty, stuck-up, supercilious, (*coll.*) swollen-headed, vain. ANTONYMS: modest, self-effacing, unassuming.

haul (haw) *v.t.* 1 to pull or drag with force. 2 to transport by dragging or in a lorry etc. 3 to bring unceremoniously or forcibly (*hauled before the judge*). ~*v.i.* 1 to alter the course of a ship. 2 to pull or drag (at or upon) with force. ~*n.* 1 a hauling, a pull. 2 the drawing of a net. 3 an amount that is taken or stolen at once. 4 a distance travelled. **to haul up** (*coll.*) to bring for trial in a court of law.

■ *v.t.* 1 drag, draw, pull, tow, trail, tug. 2 carry, cart, convey, move, transport. ~*n.* 1 hauling, pull, tug. 3 booty, catch, find, harvest, loot, spoils, takings, yield.

haulage (-ij) *n.* 1 transporting of goods. 2 the charge for this.

■ *n.* 1 carriage, conveyance, transport.

hauler *n.* 1 a person who or thing which hauls. 2 HAULIER.

haulier *n.* 1 a person or business that transports goods by lorry. 2 a worker who hauls trucks to the bottom of the shaft in a coal mine.

halm (hawm), **halm** *n.* 1 a stem, a stalk. 2 (*collect.*) the stems or stalks of peas, beans, potatoes etc.

haunch (haw'nch) *n.* 1 the part of the body between the ribs and the thigh; the buttock, the basal joint. 2 the leg and loin of an animal used as meat. 3 (*Archit.*) the shoulder of an arch.

haunt (hawnt) *v.t.* 1 to visit (a place or person) frequently as a ghost or spirit. 2 to frequent, to resort to often; to frequent the company of. 3 to recur to the mind of (a person) frequently in an irritating way. ~*v.i.* to stay or be frequently (about, in etc.). ~*n.* 1 a place which one often visits or frequents. 2 a den, a feeding place for animals etc. **haunted** *a.* **haunter** *n.*

■ *v.t.* 1 visit, walk. 2 be a regular visitor to, frequent, hang around, (*sl.*) hang out in, visit frequently, visit regularly. 3 beset, come back to haunt, obsess, oppress, plague, prey on, prey on the mind of, torment, weigh on, worry. ~*n.* 1 favourite spot, (*coll.*) hang-out, resort, stamping ground.

haunting *a.* having a lasting effect on the emotions; poignant. **hauntingly** *adv.*

■ *a.* atmospheric, disturbing, evocative, indelible, poignant, unforgettable, wistful.

haute couture (ôt kutœ', -tœ') *n.* 1 the designing and making of exclusive trend-setting fashions. 2 the designers and houses creating such fashions.

haute cuisine (ôt kwizän') *n.* cooking of a very high standard.

hauteur (ôtœ') *n.* haughtiness, lofty manners or demeanour.

have (hav) *v.t.* (*3rd pers. sing. pres. has* (haz), **thath** (hath), *pres.p. having*, *past, p.p. had* (had), *2nd pers. sing. pres. thast* (hast), *past thadst* (hadst)) 1 to possess, to hold as owner. 2 to hold at one's disposal. 3 to enjoy, to suffer, to experience. 4 to engage in. 5 to give birth to; to have given birth to. 6 to receive, to get, to obtain. 7 to take for consumption; to eat or drink. 8 to require, to claim. 9 to hold mentally, to retain. 10 to feel as an emotion. 11 to show as an action. 12 (*usu. neg.*) to tolerate, to entertain. 13 to maintain. 14 to hold as part, appurtenance, quality etc., to contain, to comprise. 15 to know, to understand, to be engaged in. 16 to know as a language. 17 to vanquish, to hold at one's mercy. 18 (*coll.*) to

circumvent, to cheat, to bring forth, to bear. **19** (*taboo sl.*) to engage in sexual intercourse with. **20** to cheat. ~*v.i. (usu. in imper.)* to go to get (at, after, with etc.). ~*v.aux.* **1** used with past participles to denote the completed action of verbs. **2** used with past participles in conditional clauses (*had I known; if I had known*). ~*n.* **1** (*usu. in pl., coll.*) a wealthy person. **2** (*sl.*) a deception, a swindle. **to be had to be taken in. to have got to** (*coll.*) to have to. **to have had it 1** (*coll.*) to have let one's opportunity or moment go by. **2** (*coll.*) to have done something that will have serious consequences for one. **3** (*coll.*) to have been killed or overcome. **4** (*coll.*) to be too old. **5** to be exhausted. **to have it 1** to have found the solution. **2** to win a vote etc. **to have it in for** to want to harm. **to have it in one** to be capable, to have the ability. **to have it off/away** (*taboo sl.*) to have sexual intercourse. **to have it out** to settle a quarrel or dispute by fighting, debate etc. **to have it that** to maintain or argue that. **to have nothing on someone 1** to have no evidence that a person has done something wrong. **2** to have no advantage over another person. **to have on 1** to be wearing (something). **2** to have (something) planned. **3** to deceive (someone), to trick (someone). **to have out** to have (a tooth etc.) removed or extracted. **to have something on someone 1** to have evidence that a person has done something wrong. **2** to have an advantage over another person. **to have to** to be obliged to. **to have up** (*coll.*) to cause to be prosecuted in court.

■ *v.t.* **1** have possession of, hold, own, possess. **2** hold, keep, retain. ANTONYMS: give, give away. **3** be subjected to, endure, enjoy, experience, go through, put up with, suffer, tolerate, undergo. **5** bear, be delivered of, bring into the world, give birth to, produce. **6** acquire, gain, get, obtain, procure, receive, secure, take. ANTONYMS: give. **7** consume, drink, eat, take. **8** ask, bid, direct, get, order, request, require, tell. **9** cherish, entertain, feel, foster, harbour, have in mind, nurse. ANTONYMS: forget, put out of one's mind. **11** demonstrate, display, exhibit, express, manifest, show. ANTONYMS: conceal, hide. **12** accept, allow, brook, endure, entertain, permit, put up with, stand, support, tolerate. **14** comprise, contain, embody, embrace, include, incorporate, take in. **20** cheat, deceive, diddle, (*coll.*) do, dupe, fool, outwit, swindle, take in, trick. **to have had it 1** have failed, have no chance, have no chance of success. (*coll.*) have no hope. ANTONYMS: achieve success. **2** be about to be finished. (*coll.*) be for it, (*coll.*) be for the high jump, be in for a scolding. **3** be defeated, (*coll.*) be finished, have lost. ANTONYMS: be victorious, win. **5** be drained, be exhausted, be fatigued, (*coll.*) be knackered, be ready to drop, be shattered. ANTONYMS: be energetic, be fresh as a daisy. **to have on 1** be clad in, be clothed in, be dressed in, be wearing, sport, wear. **2** have arranged, have on the agenda, have planned. **3** deceive, play a hoax on, play a joke on, play a trick on, tease, trick, (*sl.*) wind up. **to have to** be bound to, be compelled to, be forced to, be obliged to, be under an obligation to, must, ought to, should. ANTONYMS: choose to, volunteer to.

haven (hā'ven) *n.* **1** a port, a harbour. **2** a station or refuge for ships. **3** a refuge, an asylum.

■ *n.* **1** anchorage, dock, harbour, moorage, port. **3** asylum, refuge, retreat, sanctuary, sanctum, shelter.

have-not *n.* (*usu. pl., coll.*) a poor person.

haven't (hav'ənt) *contr.* have not.

haver (hā've) *v.i.* **1** to talk nonsense. **2** to hesitate, to dither. *haverer n.*

haversack (hav'əsək) *n.* a strong bag carried over the shoulder or on the back to hold provisions etc. when walking.

havoc (hav'ək) *n.* **1** widespread destruction; devastation, waste. **2** chaos. ~*v.t. (pres.p. havocking, past.p.p. havocked)* to lay waste; to devastate. **to play havoc with 1** to damage. **2** to upset.

■ *n.* **1** carnage, damage, desolation, destruction, devastation, ruin, waste, wreckage. **2** chaos, confusion, disorder, disorganization, disruption, mayhem, shambles. ANTONYMS: order, orderliness. **to play havoc with 2** disrupt, ruin, spoil, upset, wreck.

haw' (haw) *n.* **1** the berry or fruit of the hawthorn. **2** the hawthorn itself.

haw' (haw) *int.* *n.* a sound expressive of hesitation in speaking. ~*v.i.* to utter this sound, to speak with hesitation (*hum and haw*).

Hawaiian (həwī'en) *a.* of or relating to Hawaii, its people or their language. ~*n.* **1** a native or inhabitant of Hawaii. **2** the Austronesian language of Hawaii.

hawfinch (haw'fɪntʃ) *n.* a large European finch, *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*, with a sturdy beak.

hawk' (hawk) *n.* **1** a bird of prey belonging to the family Accipitridae, having a long tail, short rounded wings and a curved beak. **2** a rapacious or aggressive person. **3** an advocate of an aggressive foreign policy. ~*v.i.* **1** to hunt birds etc. by means of trained hawks or falcons. **2** to attack on the wing, to soar (at). ~*v.t.* to pursue or attack on the wing. **hawkish a. hawkishness n. hawk-like a.**

hawk' (hawk) *v.i.* to clear or try to clear the throat in a noisy manner. ~*v.t.* to force (up) phlegm from the throat.

hawk' (hawk) *v.t.* **1** to carry about for sale, to try to sell. **2** to carry or spread about.

■ *v.t.* **1** market, peddle, sell, tout, vend. ANTONYMS: buy, purchase.

hawkbit *n.* a plant with yellow daisy-like flowers, of the genus *Leontodon*.

hawker' (haw'ke) *n.* **1** a person who practises the sport of hawking. **2** a falconer.

hawker' (haw'ke) *n.* a person who travels around selling goods in the street or from house to house.

■ *n.* door-to-door salesman, door-to-door saleswoman, door-to-door seller, huckster, pedlar.

hawk-eyed a. having sharp sight.

hawkmoth *n.* a moth of the family Sphingidae, the flight of which is not unlike that of a hawk in quest of prey.

hawk-nosed a. having a hooked nose.

hawkbill, hawkbill turtle n. a small turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata*, living in tropical climates and having curved beaklike jaws.

hawkweed n. any daisy of the composite genus *Hieracium*.

hawse (hawz) *n.* (*Naut.*) **1** that part of the bow in which the hawse-holes are situated. **2** the distance between a ship's head and the anchors by which she rides. **3** the situation of the cables when a ship is moored from the bows with two anchors.

hawse-hole n. a hole in each bow through which a cable or hawser can be passed.

hawser (haw'zə), **halser n.** (*Naut.*) a cable, used in towing and mooring.

hawthorn (haw'θɔ:n) *n.* a thorny, rosaceous shrub or tree belonging to the genus *Crataegus*, bearing white or pink flowers which develop into haws.

hay' (hā) *n.* grass cut and dried for fodder. **to hit the hay** (*coll.*) to go to bed, to sleep. **to make hay while the sun shines** to take advantage of every favourable opportunity.

hay' (hā), **hey n.** **1** a country dance with a winding movement. **2** a dance figure following a weaving pattern.

haybox n. an airtight box, with a thick layer of hay, used for keeping food hot, and for continuing the process of slow cooking after the food has been removed from the fire.

haycock n. a conical heap of hay.

hay fever n. a severe catarrh with asthmatic symptoms, frequent in summer and caused by a reaction to pollen, dust etc.

haymaker n. **1** a person employed in making hay. **2** a machine for tossing hay. **3** (*coll.*) a swinging punch. **haymaking n.**

haymow n. **1** a hayrick. **2** a mass of hay laid up in a barn.

hayrick n. HAYSTACK.

hayseed n. **1** grass seed from hay. **2** (*N Am., Austral., New Zeal.*) a yokel, a rustic.

haystack n. a pile of hay in the open air, built with a conical or ridged top, traditionally thatched to keep it dry.

haywire a. (coll.) **1** crazy, mad. **2** chaotic, disordered. **to go haywire** to become chaotic.

■ **to go haywire** become chaotic, be thrown into confusion, be thrown into disarray, break down, go out of control, go wild, go wrong.

hazard (haz'əd) *n.* **1** a danger, a risk. **2** chance. **3** a game at dice: the stake in gaming. **4** a difficulty, obstacle, bunker etc. on a golf course. ~*v.t.* **1** to risk: to expose to chance or danger. **2** to run the risk of. **3** to venture (an act, statement etc.).

■ *n.* **1** danger, jeopardy, menace, peril, pitfall, risk, threat. **2** accident, chance, fortuitousness, fortuity, luck. ANTONYMS: certainty.

hazard light, hazard warning light n. a flashing light on a vehicle indicating that it has stopped in an emergency or is doing something unexpected.

hazardous a. **1** full of hazard, danger, or risk. **2** depending on chance. **hazardously adv. hazardousness n.**