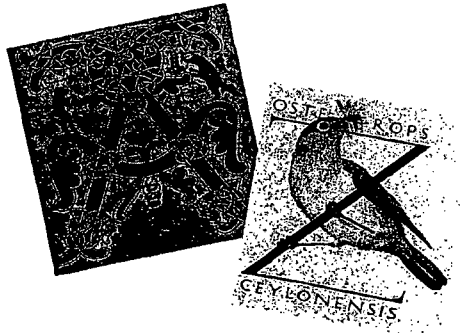


# EXHIBIT 9

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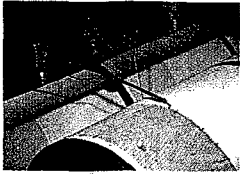
1. English language—Dictionaries

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accelerograph

**ac·cel·er·a·tion** (äk-säl'ä-rä'shän) *n.* **1a.** The act of accelerating. **b.** The process of being accelerated. **2.** *Abbr. a* *Physics* The rate of change of velocity with respect to time.

**acceleration of gravity** *n.* *Abbr. g* The acceleration of freely falling bodies under the influence of terrestrial gravity, equal to approximately 9.81 meters (32 feet) per second per second.

**ac·cel·er·a·tor** (äk-säl'ä-rä'tär) *n.* **1.** A device, especially the gas pedal of a motor vehicle, for increasing speed. **2.** *Chemistry* A substance that increases the speed of a reaction. **3.** *Physics* A particle accelerator.

**accelerator board** *n.* A printed circuit board that enhances a computer's performance by substituting a faster microprocessor without replacing the entire motherboard and associated components. Also called *accelerator card*.

**accelerator mass spectrometry** *n.* Mass spectroscopy in which a particle accelerator is used to disassociate molecules, ionize atoms, and accelerate the ions.

**ac·cel·er·o·graph** (äk-säl'är-ä-gräf') *n.* An accelerometer equipped to measure and record ground motion during an earthquake.

**ac·cel·er·o·m·e·ter** (äk-säl'ä-röm'i-tär) *n.* An instrument used to measure acceleration. [ACCELER(ATION) + -METER.]

**ac·cent** (äk'sënt') *n.* **1.** The relative prominence of a particular syllable of a word by greater intensity or by variation or modulation of pitch or tone. **2.** Vocal prominence or emphasis given to a particular syllable, word, or phrase. **3.** A characteristic pronunciation, especially: **a.** One determined by the regional or social background of the speaker. **b.** One determined by the phonetic habits of the speaker's native language carried over to his or her use of another language. **4.** A mark or symbol used in the printing and writing of certain languages to indicate the vocal quality to be given to a particular letter: *an acute accent*. **5.** A mark or symbol used in printing and writing to indicate the stressed syllables of a spoken word. **6.** Rhythmically significant stress in a line of verse. **7.** *Music a.* Emphasis or prominence given to a note or chord, as by an increase in volume or extended duration. **b. A mark representing this. **8.** *Mathematics a.* A mark used as a superscript to distinguish among variables represented by the same symbol. **b. A mark used as a superscript to indicate the first derivative of a variable. **9.** A mark or one of several marks used as a superscript to indicate a unit, such as feet (') and inches (") in linear measurement. **10a.** A distinctive feature or quality, such as a feature that accentuates, contrasts with, or complements a decorative style. **b.** Something that accentuates or contrasts something else, as a touch of color that makes the features of an image stand out. **11.** Particular importance or interest; emphasis: *The accent is on comfort*. See synonyms at **emphasis**. ♦ *tr.v.* (äk'sënt', äk-sënt') **-cent'ed, -cent'ing, -cents 1.** To stress or emphasize the pronunciation of. **2.** To mark with a printed accent. **3.** To focus attention on; accentuate: *a program that accents leadership development*. [Middle English, from Old French, from Latin *accentus*, accentuation: *ad-*, *ad-* + *cantus*, song (from *canere*, to sing; see *kan-* in Appendix I).]****

**ac·cen·tu·al** (äk-sën'chōō-äl) *adj.* **1.** Of or relating to accent. **2.** Based on stress accents: *accentual rhythm; accentual verse*. [From Latin *accentus*, accent. See ACCENT.] —**ac·cen·tu·al·ly** *adv.*

**ac·cen·tu·ate** (äk-sën'chōō-ät') *tr.v.* **-at'ed, -at'ing, -ates 1.** To stress or emphasize; intensify: *enacted sweeping land-reform plans that accentuated the already chaotic pattern of landholding* (James Fallows). **2.** To pronounce with a stress or accent. **3.** To mark with an accent. [Medieval Latin *accentuäre*, *accentuät-*, from Latin *accentus*, accent. See ACCENT.] —**ac·cen·tu·a'tion** *n.*

**ac·cept** (äk-sëp't') *v.* **-cept'ed, -cept'ing, -cepts** —*tr.* **1.** To receive (something offered), especially with gladness or approval: *accepted a glass of water; accepted their contract*. **2.** To admit to a group, organization, or place: *accepted me as a new member of the club*. **3a.** To regard as proper, usual, or right: *Such customs are widely accepted*. **b.** To regard as true; believe in: *Scientists have accepted the new theory*. **c.** To understand as having a specific meaning. **4.** To endure resignedly or patiently: *accept one's fate*. **5a.** To answer affirmatively: *accept an invitation*. **b.** To agree to take (a duty or responsibility). **6.** To be able to hold (something applied or inserted): *This wood will not accept oil paints*. **7.** To receive officially: *accept the committee's report*. **8.** To consent to pay, as by a signed agreement. **9.** *Medicine* To receive (a transplanted organ or tissue) without immunological rejection. —*intr.* To receive something, especially with favor. Often used with *of*. [Middle English *accepten*, from Latin *acceptäre*, frequentative of *accipere*, to receive: *ad-*, *ad-* + *capere*, to take; see *kap-* in Appendix I.]

**ac·cept·a·ble** (äk-sëp'tä-bäl) *adj.* **1.** Worthy of being accepted. **2.** Adequate to satisfy a need, requirement, or standard; satisfactory. —**ac·cept'a·bil'i·ty, ac·cept'a·ble·ness** *n.* —**ac·cept'a·bly** *adv.*

**ac·cep·tance** (äk-sëp'täns) *n.* **1.** The act or process of accepting. **2.** The state of being accepted or acceptable. **3.** Favorable reception; approval. **4.** Belief in something; agreement. **5.** *Abbr. acpt. a.* A formal indication by a debtor of willingness to pay a time draft or bill of exchange. **b. A written instrument so accepted. **6.** *Law* Compliance by one party with the terms and conditions of another's offer so that a contract becomes legally binding between them.**

**ac·cep·tant** (äk-sëp'tänt) *adj.* Accepting willingly.

**ac·cep·ta·tion** (äk-sëp'tä'shän) *n.* **1.** The usual or accepted meaning, as of a word or expression. See synonyms at **meaning**. **2.** Favorable reception; approval.

**ac·cept·ed** (äk-sëp'tid) *adj.* Widely encountered, used, or recognized: *an accepted treatment for pneumonia*. —**ac·cept'ed·ly** *adv.*

**ac·cept·er** (äk-sëp'tär) *n.* **1.** One that accepts: *an acceptor of fate*. **2.** Variant of **acceptor** (sense 1).

**ac·cep·tor** (äk-sëp'tär) *n.* **1.** also **ac·cept·er** One who signs a time

draft or bill of exchange. **2.** *Chemistry a.* The reactant in an induced reaction that has an increased rate of reaction in the presence of the inductor. **b. An atom, molecule, or ion that combines with another atom, molecule, or ion, especially an atom that receives two electrons to form a chemical bond with another atom.**

**ac·cess** (äk'sës) *n.* **1.** A means of approaching, entering, exiting, communicating with, or making use of: *a store with easy access*. **2.** The act of approaching. **3.** The ability or right to approach, enter, exit, communicate with, or make use of: *has access to the restricted area; has access to classified material*. **4.** Public access. **5.** An increase by addition. **6.** An outburst or onset: *an access of rage*. ♦ *tr.v.* **-cess'ed, -cess'ing, -cess'es** To obtain access to, especially by computer: *used a browser to access a website; accessed her bank account online*. [Middle English *acces*, a coming to, from Old French, from Latin *accessus*, past participle of *accēdere*, to arrive: *ad-*, *ad-* + *cēdere*, to come; see *ked-* in Appendix I.]

**access broker** *n.* A former political figure with close ties to an incumbent administration who parleys those ties into a lucrative public relations or lobbying venture.

**access code** *n.* An alphanumeric sequence that permits access to an electronic network, such as a telephone network or an automated teller machine.

**ac·ces·si·ble** (äk-sës'ä-bäl) *adj.* **1.** Easily approached or entered. **2.** Easily obtained: *accessible money*. **3.** Easy to talk to or get along with: *an accessible manager*. **4.** Easily swayed or influenced: *accessible to flattery*. —**ac·ces'si·bil'i·ty, ac·ces'si·ble·ness** *n.* —**ac·ces'si·bly** *adv.*

**ac·ces·sion** (äk-sës'hän) *n.* **1.** The attainment of a dignity or rank: *the queen's accession to the throne*. **2a.** Something that has been acquired or added; an acquisition. **b. An increase by means of something added. **3.** *Law a.* The addition to or increase in value of property by means of improvements or natural growth. **b. The right of a proprietor to ownership of such addition or increase. **4.** Agreement or assent. **5.** Access; admittance. **6.** A sudden outburst. ♦ *tr.v.* **-sion'ed, -sion'ing, -sions** To record in the order of acquisition: *a curator accessioning newly acquired paintings*. —**ac·ces'sion'al** *adj.*****

**ac·ces·sor·ize** (äk-sës'ä-riz') *v.* **-ized, -iz'ing, -izes** —*tr.* To furnish with accessories: *accessorized my outfit with a matching watch*. —*intr.* To wear or select accessories: *accessorizes according to the latest fashions*.

**ac·ces·so·ry** (äk-sës'ä-rē) *n., pl. -ries 1a.* A subordinate or supplementary item; an adjunct. **b. Something nonessential but desirable that contributes to an effect or result. See synonyms at **appendage**. **2.** *Law a.* One who incites, aids, or abets a lawbreaker in the commission of a crime but is not present at the time of the crime. Also called *accessory before the fact*. **b. One who aids a criminal after the commission of a crime, but was not present at the time of the crime. Also called *accessory after the fact*. ♦ *adj.* **1.** Having a secondary, supplementary, or subordinate function. **2.** *Law* Serving to aid or abet a lawbreaker, either before or after the commission of the crime, without being present at the time the crime was committed. [Middle English *accessorie*, from Medieval Latin *accessorius*, from *accessor*, helper, from Latin *accessus*, approach. See ACCESS.] —**ac·ces'so'ri'al** (-sä-sör'ē-äl, -sör-) *adj.* —**ac·ces'so'ri·ly** *adv.* —**ac·ces'so'ri·ness** *n.*****

**Usage Note** Although the pronunciation (ä-sës'ä-rē), with no (k) sound in the first syllable, is commonly heard, it is not accepted by a majority of the Usage Panel. In a recent survey, 87 percent of the Panelists disapproved of it. The 13 percent that accepted the pronunciation were divided on usage: more than half accepted the (k)-less pronunciation for all senses. A few approved of it only in fashion contexts, and a few others approved of it only in legal contexts.

**accessory apartment** *n.* An apartment within a single-family dwelling. Also called *granny flat, in-law apartment*.

**accessory cell** *n.* See **subsidiary cell**.

**accessory fruit** *n.* A fruit, such as the pear or strawberry, that develops from a ripened ovary or ovaries but includes a significant portion derived from nonovarian tissue. Also called *false fruit, pseudocarp*.

**accessory mineral** *n.* A mineral that is present in a minor amount in rocks and is not considered an essential constituent of the rock.

**accessory nerve** *n.* Either of the 11th pair of cranial nerves, which convey motor impulses to the pharynx and muscles of the upper thorax, back, and shoulders.

**accessory pigment** *n.* *Botany* A pigment that absorbs light energy and transfers it to chlorophyll A.

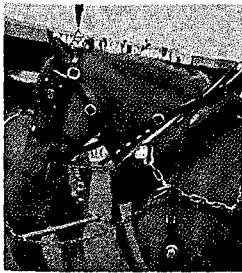
**access road** *n.* A road that affords access into and out of an area.

**access time** *n.* *Computer Science* The average time lag between a request for information stored on a particular component, such as the hard drive or RAM, and its delivery.

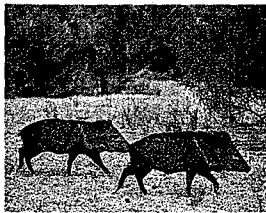
**ac·ci·ac·ca·tu·ra** (ä-chä'kä-tōör'ä) *n.* *Music* An ornament note that is one half step or one whole step below a principal note and is sounded at the same time as the principal note, adding dissonance to a harmony. [Italian, from *acciaccare*, to crush.]

**ac·ci·dence** (äk'si-däns, -däns') *n.* The section of morphology that deals with the inflections of words. [Middle English, from Late Latin *accidentia*, from Latin *accidēns, accident-*, accident. See ACCIDENT.]

**ac·ci·dent** (äk'si-dänt, -dänt') *n.* **1a.** An unexpected and undesirable event, especially one resulting in damage or harm: *car accidents on icy roads*. **b. An unforeseen incident: *A series of happy accidents led to his promotion*. **c. An instance of involuntary urination or defecation in one's clothing. **2.** Lack of intention; chance: *ran into an old friend by accident*. **3.** *Logic* A circumstance or attribute that is not essential to the nature of something. [Middle English, chance event, from Old French, from Latin****



collar

collared peccary  
*Tayassu tajacu*

**lapsed**. 3. To fold compactly: *chairs that collapse for storage*. —tr. To cause to fold, break down, or fall down or inward. ♦ n. 1. The act of falling down or inward, as from loss of supports. 2. An abrupt failure of function, strength, or health; a breakdown. 3. An abrupt loss of perceived value or of effect: *the collapse of popular respect for the integrity of world leaders*. [Latin *collābi*, *collāps-*, to fall together: *com-*, *com-* + *lābi*, to fall.] —**col·laps'ib·il'i·ty** n. —**col·laps'a·ble**, **col·laps'ib·le** adj.

**col·lar** (kōl'ər) n. 1. The part of a garment that encircles the neck. 2. A necklace. 3a. A restraining or identifying band of leather, metal, or plastic put around the neck of an animal. b. The cushioned part of a harness that presses against the shoulders of a draft animal. 4. **Biology** An encircling structure or bandlike marking, as around the neck of an animal, suggestive of a collar. 5. Any of various ringlike devices used to limit, guide, or secure a machine part. 6. **Slang** An arrest, as of a criminal. ♦ tr.v. -lared, -laring, -lars 1. To furnish with a collar. 2. **Slang** a. To seize or detain. b. To arrest (a criminal, for example). [Middle English *coler*, from Old French *collier*, from Latin *collāre*, from *collum*, neck. See **k·el-** in Appendix I.] —**col'lared** adj.

**col·lar·bone** (kōl'ər-bōn') n. See **clavicle** (sense 1).

**collar cell** n. See **choanocyte**.

**col·lard** (kōl'ərd) n. 1. See **kale** (sense 1). 2. **collards** The leaves of kale, used as a vegetable. Also called **collard greens**. [Variant of **COL·WORT**.]

**collared peccary** n. A small wild hog (*Tayassu tajacu*) with a range from the southern United States to northern Argentina, having a gray and black coat with a white band from the back to the chest. Also called **javelina**.

**col·late** (kə-lāt', kōl'at', kō'lāt') tr.v. -lat·ed, -lat·ing, -lates 1. To examine and compare carefully in order to note points of disagreement. 2. To assemble in proper numerical or logical sequence. 3. **Printing** a. To examine (gathered sheets) in order to arrange them in proper sequence before binding. b. To verify the order and completeness of (the pages of a volume). 4. **Ecclesiastical** To admit (a cleric) to a benefice. [From Latin *collātus*, past participle of *cōnferre*, to bring together: *com-*, *com-* + *lātus*, brought; see **tel-** in Appendix I.] —**col·la'tor** n.

**col·lat·er·al** (kə-lāt'ər-əl) adj. 1. Situated or running side by side; parallel. 2. Coinciding in tendency or effect; concomitant or accompanying. 3. Serving to support or corroborate: *collateral evidence*. 4. Of a secondary nature; subordinate: *collateral target damage from a bombing run*. 5. Of, relating to, or guaranteed by a security pledged against the performance of an obligation: *a collateral loan*. 6. Having an ancestor in common but descended from a different line. ♦ n. 1. Property acceptable as security for a loan or other obligation. 2. A collateral relative. [Middle English, from Medieval Latin *collateralis*: Latin *com-*, *com-* + Latin *latus*, later-, side.] —**col·lat'er·al·ly** adv.

**col·lat·er·al·ize** (kə-lāt'ər-ə-līz') tr.v. -ized, -iz·ing, -izes 1. To secure (a loan) through use of collateral. 2. To pledge (property, for example) as collateral. —**col·lat'er·al·iz·a'tion** (-lī-zā'shən) n.

**col·la'tion** (kə-lā'shən, kō-, kō-) n. 1. The act or process of collating. 2a. A light meal permitted on fast days. b. A light meal.

**col·league** (kōl'ēg') n. A fellow member of a profession, staff, or academic faculty; an associate. See synonyms at **partner**. [French *col·lègue*, from Latin *collēga*: *com-*, *com-* + *lēgāre*, to depute; see **leg-** in Appendix I.] —**col'league·ship'** n.

**col·lect'** (kə-lēkt') v. -lect·ed, -lect·ing, -lects —tr. 1. To bring together in a group or mass; gather. 2. To accumulate as a hobby or for study. 3. To call for and obtain payment of: *collect taxes*. 4. To recover control of: *collect one's emotions*. 5. To call for (someone); pick up: *collected the children and drove home*. —intr. 1. To come together in a group or mass; gather. See synonyms at **gather**. 2. To take in payments or donations: *collecting for charity*. ♦ adv. & adj. With payment to be made by the receiver: *called collect*; *a collect phone call*. [Middle English *collecten*, from Latin *colligere*, *collēct-*: *com-*, *com-* + *legere*, to gather; see **leg-** in Appendix I.]

**col·lect'** (kōl'ikt, -ēkt') n. **Ecclesiastical** A brief formal prayer that is used in various Western liturgies before the epistle and that varies with the day. [Middle English *collecte*, from Old French, from Medieval Latin *collecta*, short for (*oratio ad*) *collektam*, (prayer at the) gathering, from Latin *collēctus*, gathered, past participle of *colligere*, to gather. See **COLLECT'**.]

**col·lect'a·ble** (kə-lēkt'ə-bəl) adj. & n. Variant of **collectible**.

**col·lect'a·ne·a** (kōl'ēk-tā-nē-ə) pl. n. A selection of passages from one or more authors; an anthology. [Latin *collēctānea*, from neuter pl. of *collēctāneus*, collected, from *collēctus*. See **COLLECT'**.]

**col·lect·ed** (kə-lēkt'ēd) adj. 1. Self-possessed; composed. See synonyms at **cool**. 2. Brought or placed together from various sources: *the collected poems of W.H. Auden*. —**col·lect'ed·ly** adv. —**col·lect'ed·ness** n.

**col·lect·i·ble** also **col·lect'a·ble** (kə-lēkt'ə-bəl) adj. 1. That can be collected: *a collectible loan*. 2. Worthy of being collected: *collectible antique coins*. ♦ n. One of a group or class of objects, such as period glass or historical memorabilia, sought by collectors.

**col·lec'tion** (kə-lēk'tshən) n. 1. The act or process of collecting. 2. A group of objects or works to be seen, studied, or kept together. 3. A line of products produced for one season, as those developed by a designer: *promoted the summer collection in the store window*. 4. An accumulation; a deposit: *a collection of dust on the piano*. 5a. A collecting of money, as in church. b. The sum so collected.

**col·lec'tive** (kə-lēk'tiv) adj. 1. Assembled or accumulated into a whole. 2. Of, relating to, characteristic of, or made by a number of people acting as a group: *a collective decision*. ♦ n. 1. An undertaking,

such as a business operation, set up on the principles or system of collectivism. 2. **Grammar** A collective noun. —**col·lec'tive·ly** adv. —**col·lec'tive·ness** n.

**collective bargaining** n. Negotiation between organized workers and their employer or employers to determine wages, hours, rules, or working conditions.

**collective farm** n. A farm or a group of farms organized as a unit and managed and worked cooperatively by a group of laborers under state supervision, especially in communist countries.

**collective mark** n. A trademark or service mark for a cooperative association, or other collective organization.

**collective memory** n. 1. The ability of a community to remember events. 2. The collection of memories shared by a common culture.

**collective noun** n. A noun that denotes a collection of persons or things regarded as a unit.

**Usage Note** In American usage, a collective noun takes a singular verb when it refers to the collection considered as a whole, as in *The family was united on this question. The enemy is suing for peace*. It takes a plural verb when it refers to the members of the group considered as individuals, as in *My family are always fighting among themselves. The enemy, showing up in groups of three or four to turn in their weapons*. In British usage, however, collective nouns are more often treated as plurals: *government have not announced a new policy. The team are playing in test matches next week*. A collective noun should not be treated as both singular and plural in the same construction; thus *The family is determined to press its (not their) claim*. Among the common collective nouns are *committee, clergy, company, enemy, group, family, flock, public, team*. See Usage Notes at **government, group**.

**collective unconscious** n. In Jungian psychology, a part of the unconscious mind, shared by a society, a people, or all humankind, is the product of ancestral experience and contains such concepts as race, religion, and morality.

**col·lec'tiv·ism** (kə-lēk'tə-vīz'əm) n. The principles or system of ownership and control of the means of production and distribution by the people collectively, usually under the supervision of a government. —**col·lec'tiv·ist** n. —**col·lec'tiv·is'tic** adj. —**col·lec'tiv·i·cal·ly** adv.

**col·lec'tiv·i·ty** (kōl'ēk-tiv'i-tē, kə-lēk't-) n. 1. The quality or condition of being collective. 2. The people considered as a body or whole. —**col·lec'tiv·ize** (kə-lēk'tə-vīz') tr.v. -ized, -iz·ing, -izes organize (an economy, industry, or enterprise) on the basis of collectivism. —**col·lec'tiv·iz·a'tion** (-tə-vī-zā'shən) n.

**col·lec'tor** (kə-lēk'tər) n. 1. One that collects: *a solar energy collector*; *a dust collector*. 2. A person employed to collect taxes, duties, or payments. 3. A person who makes a collection, as of stamps. 4. An electrode in an electron tube that collects electrons which have finished their current. —**col·lec'tor·ship'** n.

**col·leen** (kō-lēn', kōl'ēn') n. An Irish girl. [Irish Gaelic *cailín*, diminutive of *caille*, girl, from Old Irish.]

**col·lege** (kōl'ij) n. 1a. An institution of higher learning that confers the bachelor's degree in liberal arts or science or both. b. An undergraduate division or school of a university offering courses and grants in a particular field. c. A school, sometimes but not always university, offering special instruction in professional or technical subjects. d. The students, faculty, and administration of such a school or institution. e. The building or buildings occupied by such a school or institution. f. **Chiefly British** A self-governing society of scholars for student instruction, incorporated within a university. g. An institution in the United States for secondary education that is not supported by the state. 2a. / of persons having a common purpose or shared duties: *a college of geologists*. b. An electoral college. 3. A body of clerics living together under a common rule. [Middle English, from Old French, from Latin *col·legium*, association. See **COLLEGIUM**.]

**Col·lege Board** (kōl'ij) A service mark used for the administration of aptitude and achievement tests, used by some colleges and universities in admitting and placing students.

**College of Cardinals** n. **Roman Catholic Church** The body of the cardinals that elect the pope, assist him in governing the church, and administer the Holy See when the papacy is vacant.

**College Station** A city of east-central Texas northwest of Houston. Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University (opened 1876). Population: 52,456.

**college try** n. **Informal** A serious effort to do or achieve something.

**col·legi·a** (kə-lē'jē-ə, -lēg'ē-ə) n. A plural of **collegium**. —**col·legi·al** (kə-lē'jē-əl, -jəl) adj. 1a. Characterized by or involving power and authority vested equally among colleagues: *He... / collegial harmony that will present him with a consensus on the (Time)*. b. **Roman Catholic Church** Characterized by the equal share of power among the bishops. 2. Of, relating to, characterized by, or to college life; collegiate: *collegial rituals like homecoming*. [Middle English, from Latin *collegiālis*, of colleagues, from *collegium*, association. See **COLLEGIUM**.] —**col·legi·al·ly** adv.

**col·legi·al·i·ty** (kə-lē'jē-əl'i-tē) n. 1. Shared power and authority vested among colleagues. 2. **Roman Catholic Church** The doctrine that bishops collectively share collegiate power.

**col·legi·an** (kə-lē'jən, -jē-ən) n. A college student or recent graduate. [Middle English, member of an endowed religious or educational body, from Medieval Latin *collegiānus*, from Latin *collegium*, association. See **COLLEGIUM**.]

**col·legi·ate** (kə-lē'jit, -jē-it) adj. 1. Of, relating to, or by

**Mas·sa·chu·setts** (mäs'ə-čhō'sits) *Abbr. MA or Mass.* A state of the northeast United States. It was admitted as one of the original Thirteen Colonies in 1788. The first European settlement was made by the Pilgrims of the *Mayflower* in 1620. Governed by the Massachusetts Bay Company from 1629 until 1684, the colony was a leader in the move for independence from Great Britain and the site of the first battles of the Revolutionary War in 1775. Boston is the capital and the largest city. Population: 6,029,051.

**Massachusetts Bay** An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean off eastern Massachusetts extending from Cape Ann in the north to Cape Cod in the south.

**mas·sa·cre** (mäs'ə-kär) *n.* 1. The act or an instance of killing a large number of humans indiscriminately and cruelly. 2. The slaughter of a large number of animals. 3. *Informal* A severe defeat, as in a sports event. *n.v.* -cred (-kərd), -cring (-kring, -kär-ing), -cres 1. To kill indiscriminately and wantonly; slaughter. 2. *Informal* To defeat decisively. 3. *Informal* To botch; bungle: *massacred the French language trying to order dinner.* [French, from Old French *macece*, *macecere*, butchery, shambles.] —**mas·sa·cra·tor** (-kär-ər, -krər) *n.*

**mas·sa·ge** (mə-säzh', -säj') *n.* 1. The rubbing or kneading of parts of the body especially to aid circulation, relax the muscles, or provide sensual stimulation. 2. An act or instance of such rubbing or kneading. *n.v.* -saged, -saging, -sages 1. To give a massage to. 2. To treat by means of a massage. 3. To coddle or cajole. 4. To manipulate (data, for example): *Politicians massaged the numbers to favor their candidate.* [French, from *masser*, to massage, from Arabic *masāḥa*, to stroke, anoint; see *māsh* in Appendix II or *massa*, to touch; see *māsh* in Appendix II.] —**mas·sa·ger** *n.*

**massage parlor** *n.* 1. An establishment that offers therapeutic massage. 2. An establishment that offers illicit sexual services under the guise of therapeutic massage.

**mas·sa·sau·ga** (mäs'ə-sō'gə) *n.* A small, variably colored rattlesnake (*Sistrurus catenatus*) found in parts of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. [After the *Mississagi*, a river of southeast Ontario, Canada.]

**Mas·sa·soit** (mäs'ə-soit') 1580?–1661. Wampanoag leader who aided the Pilgrim colonists and signed a peace treaty with them at Plymouth.

**Mass card** *n.* *Roman Catholic Church* A card sent to a bereaved person or family indicating that the sender has arranged for a Mass to be said in memory of the deceased.

**mass defect** *n.* The amount by which the mass of an atomic nucleus is less than the sum of the masses of its constituent particles. Also called *mass deficiency*.

**mas·sé** (mä-sä') *n.* A stroke in billiards made by striking the cue ball off center with the cue held nearly vertically, so that the cue ball moves in a curve around one ball before hitting another ball. [French, from past participle of *masser*, to make a *massé* shot, from *masse*, mace (an early form of billiard cue), from Old French, club. See *MACÉ*.]

**mass-energy equivalence** (mäs'ēn'ər-jē) *n.* The physical principle that a measured quantity of energy is equivalent to a measured quantity of mass. The equivalence is expressed by Einstein's equation,  $E = mc^2$ , where *E* represents energy, *m* the equivalent mass, and *c* the speed of light.

**Massenet** (mäs'ə-nä', mäs-nä') *Jules Émile Frédéric* 1842–1912. French composer whose works include more than 20 operas, including *Manon* (1884) and *Thaïs* (1894).

**mas·se·ter** (mə-sē'tər, mə-) *n.* A thick muscle in the cheek that does the jaws during chewing. [New Latin *massēter*, from Greek *massētēr*, *massētēr*, from *masāsthai*, to chew.] —**mas·se·ter·ic** (mäs'tē-ter'ik) *adj.*

**mas·seur** (mä-sūr', mə-) *n.* A man who gives massages professionally. [French, from *masser*, to massage. See *MASSAGE*.]

**mas·seuse** (mä-soz') *n.* A woman who gives massages professionally. [French, feminine of *masseur*, masseur. See *MASSEUR*.]

**Massey** (mä'sē). (Charles) Vincent 1887–1967. Canadian politician who served as high commissioner for Canada in Great Britain (1935–1946) and as governor-general (1952–1959).

**mass hysteria** *n.* A condition in which a large group of people exhibit similar physical or emotional symptoms, such as anxiety or extreme excitement. Also called *epidemic hysteria*.

**mas·si·cot** (mä'si-kōt', -kō') *n.* 1. The mineral form of lead monoxide. *PbO*. 2. A yellow powder, *PbO*, used as a pigment. [Middle English *masicot*, from Old French, perhaps from Old Italian *marzacotto*, *marzacotto*, perhaps from Spanish *mazacote*, mortar, possibly from Arabic *masāḥāniyā*, perhaps of Greek origin.]

**mas·sif** (mä-sēf') *n.* 1. A large mountain mass or compact group of connected mountains forming an independent portion of a range. 2. A large section or block of the earth's crust that is more rigid than the surrounding rock and has been moved or displaced as a unit. [French, *massif*, from Old French. See *MASSIVE*.]

**Massif Central** (mä-sēf' sən-träl', sän-) A mountainous plateau of south-central France. It includes the Cévennes and the Auvergne Massifs which rise to the plateau's highest point, 1,887.3 m (6,188 ft). *Discoverer and cartographer*, Léonide 1896–1979. Russian-born American discoverer and cartographer who worked with Diaghilev's Ballets Russes. He choreographed more than 100 ballets, including *Parade* (1917), the first ballet.

**Massinger** (mä'sin-jər), Philip 1583–1640. English playwright famous for his natural comedies, most notably *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* (1625).

**mas·sive** (mä'siv) *adj.* 1. Consisting of or making up a large mass; bulky, heavy, and solid: *a massive piece of furniture*. 2. Large or imposing, in quantity, scope, degree, intensity, or scale: "Local defense must be

reinforced by the further deterrent of massive retaliatory power" (John Foster Dulles). See synonyms at **heavy**. 3. Large in comparison with the usual amount: *a massive dose of a drug*. 4. *Pathology* Affecting a large area of bodily tissue; widespread and severe: *massive gangrene*. 5. *Mineralogy* Lacking internal crystalline structure; amorphous. 6. *Geology* Without internal structure or layers and homogeneous in composition. Used of a rock. [Middle English *massif*, from Old French, from *masse*, mass. See *MASS*.] —**mas·sive·ly** *adv.* —**mas·sive·ness** *n.*

**Mass·sive** (mä'siv), **Mount A** peak, 4,398.4 m (14,421 ft) high, in the Sawatch Range of the Rocky Mountains in central Colorado.

**mass·less** (mä'slis) *adj.* Having a mass of zero.

**mass·mar·ket** (mä'smär'kit) *adj.* Of, relating to, or produced for consumption in large numbers, especially when sold in supermarkets, in drugstores, and at newsstands: *a mass-market paperback*. *n.* **ket·ed**, **ket·ing**, **ket·s** To produce for consumption in large numbers.

**mass medium** *n., pl. mass media* A means of public communication reaching a large audience.

**mass murderer** *n.* 1. A person, especially a political or military leader, who is responsible for the deaths of many individuals. 2. A person who kills several or numerous victims in a single incident. **a.** A serial killer.

**mass noun** *n.* A noun, such as *sand*, *oil*, or *honesty*, that denotes a substance or concept indivisible into countable units and is preceded in English indefinite constructions by modifiers such as *some* or *much* rather than *a* or *one*.

**mass number** *n.* The sum of the number of neutrons and protons in an atomic nucleus. Also called *nucleon number*.

**mass·pro·duce** (mä'sprä-dōös', -dyōös') *tr.v.* -duced, -duc·ing, -duc·es To manufacture in large quantities often by or as if by assembly-line techniques.

**mass production** *n.* The manufacture of goods in large quantities, often using standardized designs and assembly-line techniques.

**mass psychogenic illness** *n.* The occurrence of psychogenic illness in a group of people at the same time. Examples include the biting manias and dancing manias that spread throughout parts of Europe between the 13th and 17th century.

**mass sociogenic illness** *n.* An illness occurring in a group of people with a shared social setting, such as a school, workplace, or military group, and characterized by a usually rapid onset and symptoms such as nausea, dizziness, fainting, headache, or skin rash.

**mass spectrograph** *n.* An instrument used to determine the masses of atoms or molecules, in which a beam of charged particles is passed through an electromagnetic field that separates particles of different masses. The resulting distribution or spectrum of masses is recorded on a photographic plate. —**mass spectrography** *n.*

**mass spectrometer** *n.* A mass spectroscopy that records its data electronically. —**mass spectrometry** *n.*

**mass spectroscopy** *n.* Any of various devices that use magnetic fields, electric fields, or both to determine the masses of isotopes in a sample by producing a mass spectrum. Two types of mass spectroscopes are the mass spectrograph and the mass spectrometer. —**mass spectroscopy** *n.*

**mass spectrum** *n.* A band of charged particles of different masses formed when a beam of ions is passed through the deflecting fields of a mass spectroscopy, from which the masses of atoms, molecules, or isotopes can be determined.

**mass·y** (mä'sē) *adj.* -ier, -iest Having great mass or bulk; massive. **mast**<sup>1</sup> (mäst) *n.* 1. *Nautical* A tall vertical spar, sometimes sectioned, that rises from the keel or deck of a sailing vessel to support the sails and the standing and running rigging. **2a.** A vertical pole. **b.** A tall vertical antenna, as for a radio. **3.** A captain's mast. [Middle English, from Old English *mæst*.]

**mast**<sup>2</sup> (mäst) *n.* The nuts of forest trees accumulated on the ground, used especially as food for swine. [Middle English, from Old English *mæst*.]

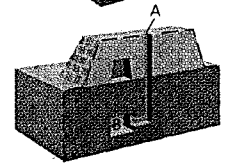
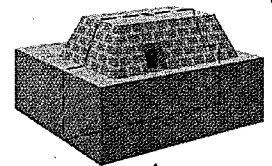
**mast**<sup>3</sup> (mäst) *n.* The nuts of forest trees accumulated on the ground, used especially as food for swine. [Middle English, from Old English *mæst*.]

**mast·y** *pref.* Variant of **masto-**. **mas·ta·ba** also **mas·ta·bah** (mä'stä-bə) *n.* An ancient Egyptian tomb with a rectangular base, sloping sides, and a flat roof. [Arabic *masṭabba*, stone bench, from Aramaic *miṣṭubbā*, perhaps of Persian or Greek origin.]

**mast cell** *n.* A cell found in connective tissue that contains numerous basophilic granules and releases substances such as heparin and histamine in response to injury or inflammation of bodily tissues. [Partial translation of German *Mastzelle*, well-fed cell (from an early view that the granules were from phagocytosis): *Mast*, food, mast (from Middle High German, from Old High German) + *Zelle*, cell.]

**mas·tec·to·my** (mä-stēk'tə-mē) *n., pl. -mies* Surgical removal of all or part of a breast, sometimes including excision of the underlying pectoral muscles and regional lymph nodes, usually performed as a treatment for cancer.

**mas·ter** (mä'stər) *n.* 1. One that has control over another or others. **2a.** The owner or keeper of an animal: *The dog ran toward its master.* **b.** The owner of a slave. **3.** One who has control over or ownership of something: *the master of a large tea plantation.* **4.** The captain of a merchant ship. Also called *master mariner*. **5.** An employer. **6.** The man who serves as the head of a household. **7.** One who defeats another; a victor. **8a.** One whose teachings or doctrines are accepted by followers. **b.** *Master Christianity* Jesus. **9.** A male teacher, schoolmaster, or tutor. **10.** One who holds a master's degree. **11a.** An artist or performer of great and exemplary skill. **b.** An old master. **12.** A worker qualified to teach apprentices and carry on the craft independently. **13.** An expert: *a master of three languages.* **14.** *Abbr. M. a.* Used formerly as a title for a man



**mastaba**  
top: exterior view  
bottom: cross section revealing the shaft (A) and the burial chamber (B)

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ār care	oo took
ā father	oo boot
ē pet	ū cut
ē be	ūr urge
i pit	ih thin
i pie	ih this
ir pier	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ə about, item
ō paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: / (primary); ' (secondary), as in dictionary (dik'shə-nēr'ē)

holding a naval office ranking next below a lieutenant on a warship. **b.** Used as a title for a man who serves as the head or presiding officer of certain societies, clubs, orders, or institutions. **c.** Chiefly British Used as a title for any of various male law court officers. **d. Master** Used as a title for any of various male officers having specified duties concerning the management of the British royal household. **e. Master** Used as a courtesy title before the given or full name of a boy not considered old enough to be addressed as Mister. **f. Archaic** Used as a form of address for a man; mister. **15. Master** A man who owns a pack of hounds or is the chief officer of a hunt. **16.** An original, such as an original document or audio recording, from which copies can be made. ♦ **adj.** **1.** Of, relating to, or characteristic of a master. **2.** Principal or predominant: a master plot. **3.** Controlling all other parts of a mechanism: a master switch. **4.** Highly skilled or proficient: a master thief. **5.** Being an original from which copies are made. ♦ **tr.v.** **-tered, -tering, -ters** **1.** To act as or be the master of. **2.** To make oneself a master of: mastered the language in a year's study. **3.** To overcome or defeat: He finally mastered his addiction to drugs. **4.** To reduce to subjugation; break or tame (an animal, for example). **5.** To produce a master audio recording for. **6.** To season or age (dyed goods). [Middle English, from Old English *māgister*, *māgister* and Old French *maistre*, both from Latin *magister*. See **meg-** in Appendix I.] —**mas'ter-dom** *n.*

**Usage Note** *Master* has been a productive source of compounds in English, evidenced by words such as *masterpiece*, *concertmaster*, *mastermind*, and *masterstroke*, to name just a few. It is also used frequently on its own as a noun, verb, and adjective, with meanings ranging from "an original document that is to be copied" to "a man who serves as the head of a household." The latter sense lends the word masculine connotations, which, along with the word's associations with the institutions of slavery, causes some people to be offended by the use of *master* in any form. Nonetheless, many senses of *master*, such as the noun sense "an expert" and the verb sense "to make oneself an expert at," have long been thought of as gender-neutral and are in wide use. Some compounds, like *masterpiece* and *master plan*, have lost most, if not all, of their associations with maleness. They exist as distinct words, and people do not usually think of them as a combination of parts each containing a different meaning.

**mas'ter-at-arms** (mās'tər-ət-ārmz') *n., pl. mas'ters-at-arms (mās'tərz-) A petty officer assigned to maintain order.*

**master bedroom** *n.* A main bedroom in a house.

**master chief petty officer** *n.* **1. Abbr. MCPO** The highest non-commissioned rank in the U.S. Navy or Coast Guard. **2.** One who holds this rank.

**master class** *n.* An advanced music class taught by an eminent musician.

**mas'ter•ful** (mās'tər-fəl) *adj.* **1.** Given to playing the master; imperious or domineering. **2.** Fit to command. **3.** Revealing mastery or skill; expert: a masterful technique; masterful moviemaking. —**mas'ter•ful•ly** *adv.* —**mas'ter•ful•ness** *n.*

**Usage Note** According to a widely repeated dictum, *masterful* should be reserved for the sense "imperious, domineering" (as in a *masterful tone of voice*), whereas *masterly* should be the choice when the intended sense is "having the skill of a master" (as in a *masterly performance of the sonata*). The distinction can serve a useful purpose, but *masterful* in the latter sense has long been common in reputable writing and cannot be regarded as incorrect.

**master gunnery sergeant** *n.* **1. Abbr. MgySgt** A noncommissioned rank in the U.S. Marine Corps that is above master sergeant and equivalent to the position of sergeant major. **2.** One who holds this rank.

**master key** *n.* A key that opens every one of a given set of locks. Also called *passkey*.

**mas'ter•ly** (mās'tər-lē) *adj.* Having or showing the knowledge or skill of a master. See **Usage Note** at **masterful**. ♦ *adv.* With the skill of a master. —**mas'ter•ly** *n.*

**master mariner** *n.* See **master** (sense 4).

**master mason** *n.* **1.** An expert mason. **2. Master Mason** The third degree of Freemasonry.

**mas'ter•mind** (mās'tər-mīnd') *n.* A highly intelligent person, especially one who plans and directs a complex or difficult project: the mastermind of a robbery. ♦ *tr.v.* **-mind•ed, -mind•ing, -minds** To direct, plan, or supervise (a project or activity).

**master of ceremonies** *n., pl. masters of ceremonies* **1.** A person who acts as host at a formal event, making the welcoming speech and introducing other speakers. **2.** A performer who conducts a program of varied entertainment by introducing other performers to the audience.

**mas'ter•piece** (mās'tər-pēs') *n.* **1.** An outstanding work of art or craft. **2.** The greatest work, as of an artist. Also called *masterwork*. **3.** Something superlative of its kind: a masterpiece of political ingenuity. [Probably translation of Dutch *meesterstuk* or German *Meisterstück*: Dutch *meester* and German *Meister*, master + Dutch *stuk* and German *Stück*, piece of work.]

**master plan** *n.* A plan giving comprehensive guidance or instruction.

**master race** *n.* A people who consider themselves to be superior to other races and therefore suited to rule over them.

**mas'ter's** (mās'tərz) *n.* A master's degree.

**Mas'ters** (mās'tərz), Edgar Lee 1869–1950. American poet known

for his *Spoon River Anthology* (1915), a collection of free-verse epigrams of the citizens of a small Midwestern town.

**master's degree** *n.* An academic degree conferred by a college or university upon those who complete at least one year of prescribed study beyond the bachelor's degree.

**mas'ters-at-arms** (mās'tərz-ət-ārmz') *n.* Plural of **master-at-arms**.

**master sergeant** *n.* **1a. Abbr. MSG** A noncommissioned rank in the U.S. Army that is above sergeant first class and below the position of sergeant major. **b. Abbr. MSgt** A noncommissioned rank in the U.S. Air Force that is above technical sergeant and below senior master sergeant. **c. Abbr. MSGT** A noncommissioned rank in the U.S. Marine Corps that is above gunnery sergeant and below the position of sergeant major. **2.** One who holds the rank of master sergeant.

**mas'ter•ship** (mās'tər-shīp') *n.* **1.** The office, function, or authority of a master. **2.** The skill or dexterity of a master.

**mas'ter•sing•er** (mās'tər-sīng'ər) *n.* See **Meistersinger**. **Mas'ter•son** (mās'tər-sən), William Barclay Known as "Pa" 1853–1921. American frontier marshal and journalist. Famed for his exploits as an army scout, gambler, and law enforcer in towns such as Dodge City and Tombstone, he was later a sports writer for the *New York Morning Telegraph* (1902–1921).

**mas'ter•stroke** (mās'tər-strōk') *n. An achievement or action revealing consummate skill or mastery: a masterstroke of diplomacy. See **synonyms** at **feat**.*

**mas'ter•work** (mās'tər-wŭrk') *n.* See **masterpiece** (sense 2).

**mas'ter•ry** (mās'tə-rē) *n., pl. -ries* **1.** Possession of consummate skill. **2.** The status of master or ruler; control: mastery of the seas. **3.** Full command of a subject of study: Her mastery of economic theory impressed the professors.

**mas't•head** (mās't'hēd') *n.* **1. Nautical** The top of a mast. **2.** The listing in a newspaper or periodical of information about its staff, operation, and circulation. **3.** The title of a newspaper or periodical as it appears across the first page, front cover, or title page of each issue. Also called *nameplate*.

**mas'tic** (mās'tīk) *n.* **1.** The mastic tree. **2.** The aromatic resin of the mastic tree, used especially in varnishes, lacquers, adhesives, and cements and as an astringent. **3.** A pastelike cement used in highway construction, especially one made with powdered lime or brick and tar. [Middle English, mastic resin, from Old French *mastich*, from Latin *masticum*, *masticā*, from Greek *mastikhē*, chewing gum, mastic, from *mastikhān*, to grind the teeth.]

**mas'ti•cate** (mās'ti-kāt') *v.* **-cat•ed, -cat•ing, -cates** —*tr.* **1.** To chew (food). **2.** To grind and knead (rubber, for example) into a pulp —*intr.* To chew food. [Late Latin *masticāre*, *masticāt-*, to masticate, from Greek *mastikhān*, to grind the teeth.] —**mas'ti•ca'tion** *n.* —**mas'ti•ca'tor** *n.*

**mas'ti•ca'to•ry** (mās'ti-kā-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *adj.* **1.** Of, relating to or used in mastication: masticatory muscles. **2.** Adapted for chewing. ♦ *pl. -ries* A medicinal substance chewed to increase salivation.

**ma'stic tree** *n.* A small evergreen shrub (*Pistacia lentiscus*) of the Mediterranean region, cultivated for its resin. Also called *lentisk*.

**mas'tiff** (mās'tīf) *n.* Any of an ancient breed of large strong dogs, probably originating in Asia and having a short, often fawn-colored coat. [Middle English *mastif*, alteration (perhaps influenced by Old French *mastif*, mongrel) of Old French *mastin*, from Vulgar Latin *\*mansuētīnus*, tame (dog), from Latin *mānsuētus*, past participle of *mānsuēscere*, to tame: *manus*, hand; see **man**<sup>2</sup> in Appendix I + *suēscere* to accustom; see **5(w)e-** in Appendix I.]

**mastiff bat** *n.* Any of various snub-nosed bats of the family *Molossidae*, found in warm regions of most parts of the world and having narrow wings and brown, gray, or black fur.

**mas'ti•gopho•ran** (mās'ti-gōf'ə-rən) *n.* Any of various protozoans of the class *Mastigophora*, all of which possess one or more flagella. ♦ *adj.* Of or belonging to the class *Mastigophora*. [From New Latin *Mastigophora*, class name: Greek *mastix*, *mastig-*, whip + New Latin *-phora* (from Greek, neuter pl. of *-phoros*, *-phore*.)]

**mas'ti•tis** (mā-sti'tis) *n.* Inflammation of the breast or udder. —**mas'ti'tic** (-ti'tik) *adj.*

**mas'to-** or **mas't-** *pref.* Breast; mammary gland; nipple: *mastectomy* [From Greek *mastos*, breast.]

**mas'to•don** (mās'tə-dŏn') *n.* Any of several very large, extinct proboscidean mammals of the genus *Mammuth* (sometimes *Mastodon*), resembling the elephant but having molar teeth of a different structure. [New Latin *Mastodon*, genus name: Greek *mastos*, breast, nipple + Greek *odōn*, *odont-*, tooth (from the nipple-shaped protrusions on the crown of its molars); see **dent-** in Appendix I.] —**mas'to•don'tic** *adj.*

**mas'to•dōnt** (mās'tə-dŏnt') *adj.* Of, relating to, or characteristic of a mastodon. [From New Latin *Mastodon*, genus name. See **MAS-TODON**.]

**mas'toid** (mās'toid') *n.* The mastoid process. ♦ *adj.* **1.** Of or relating to the mastoid process. **2.** Shaped like a breast or nipple. [New Latin *mastoidēs*, nipple-like, mastoid (from its shape), from Greek *mastōidēs*, mastos, breast + *-oidēs*, *-oid-*.]

**mastoid bone** *n.* See **mastoid process**.

**mastoid cell** *n.* Any of numerous air-filled spaces of various sizes in the mastoid process.

**mas'toid•ec•to•my** (mās'toi-dēk'tə-mē) *n., pl. -mies* Surgical removal of mastoid cells or part or all of the mastoid process.

**mas'toid•i•tis** (mās'toid-i'tis) *n.* Inflammation of the mastoid process and mastoid cells.



mastiff

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A marriage



king" (Edmund Burke). *Accomplish* connotes the successful completion of something, often of something that requires tenacity or talent: "Make one brave push and see what can be accomplished in a week" (Robert Louis Stevenson). To *achieve* is to accomplish something, often something significant, especially despite difficulty: "Some are born great . . . Some achieve greatness . . . And some have greatness thrust upon them" (Shakespeare). *Effect* suggests the power of an agent to bring about a desired result: *The prescribed antibiotics didn't effect a complete cure*. To *fulfill* is to live up to expectations or satisfy demands, wishes, or requirements: *All their desires could not be fulfilled*. To *discharge* an obligation or duty is to perform all the steps necessary for its fulfillment: "I have found it impossible . . . to discharge my duties as King as I would wish to do" (Edward VIII).

**per•form•ance** (pər-fôr'məns) *n.* 1. The act of performing or the state of being performed. 2. The act or style of performing a work or role before an audience. 3. The way in which someone or something functions: *The pilot rated the airplane's performance in high winds*. 4. A presentation, especially a theatrical one, before an audience. 5. Something performed; an accomplishment. 6. *Linguistics* One's actual use of language in actual situations.

**performance art** *n.* A form of theatrical art featuring the activity of the artist and works presented in a variety of media. — **performance artist** *n.*

**per•for•ma•tive** (pər-fôr'mə-tiv) *adj.* Relating to or being an utterance that performs an act or creates a state of affairs by the fact of its being uttered under appropriate or conventional circumstances, as a justice of the peace uttering *I now pronounce you husband and wife* at a wedding ceremony, thus creating a legal union, or as one uttering *I promise*, thus performing the act of promising. ♦ *n.* A performative utterance. Also called *speech act*.

**per•form•ing arts** (pər-fôr'ming) *pl.n.* Arts, such as dance, drama, and music, that are performed before an audience.

**per•fume** (pər'fyoom', pər-fyoom') *n.* 1. A substance that emits and diffuses a fragrant odor, especially a volatile liquid distilled from flowers or prepared synthetically. 2. A pleasing, agreeable scent or odor. See synonyms at **fragrance**. ♦ *tr.v.* (pər-fyoom') -fumed, -fuming, -fumes To fill or permeate with fragrance; impart a pleasant odor to. [French *parfumer*, from Old Italian *parfumo*, from *parfumare*, to fill with smoke: *par-*, intensive pref. (from Latin *per-*, *per-*) + *fumare*, to smoke (from Latin *fumare*, from *fumus*, smoke).]

**per•fume•er** (pər-fyoom'mər) *n.* One who makes or sells perfumes.

**per•fume•ry** (pər-fyoom'mə-rē) *n., pl. -ies* 1. Perfumes. 2. An establishment that makes or sells perfume. 3. The art of making perfume.

**per•func•to•ry** (pər-fungkt'ō-rē) *adj.* 1. Done routinely and with little interest or care: *The operator answered the phone with a perfunctory greeting*. 2. Acting with indifference; showing little interest or care. [Late Latin *perfunctōrius*, from Latin *perfunctus*, past participle of *perfungi*, to get through with: *per-*, *per-* + *fungi*, to perform.] — **per•func•to•ri•ly** *adv.* — **per•func•to•ri•ness** *n.*

**per•fuse** (pər-fyooz') *tr.v.* -fused, -fusing, -fuses 1. To coat or permeate with liquid, color, or light; suffuse. 2. To pour or diffuse (a liquid, for example) over or through something. [Latin *perfundere*, *perfūs-*, to pour over: *per-*, *per-* + *fundere*, to pour; see **gheu-** in Appendix I.] — **per•fu•sive** (pər-fyooz'siv, -zīv) *adj.*

**per•fu•sion** (pər-fyoozhan) *n.* 1. The act of perfusing. 2. The injection of fluid into a blood vessel in order to reach an organ or tissues, usually to supply nutrients and oxygen.

**Per•ga•mum** (pər'gə-məm) An ancient Greek city and kingdom of western Asia Minor in modern-day western Turkey. It passed to Rome in the second century B.C. and was noted for its sculpture and its library, which Mark Antony gave to Cleopatra.

**per•go•la** (pər'gə-lə) *n.* An arbor or a passageway of columns supporting a roof of trelliswork on which climbing plants are trained to grow. [Italian, from Latin *pergula*.]

**Per•go•lesi** (pər'gə-lə-zē, -gə-lē-) *n.* Giovanni Battista 1710–1736. Italian composer who wrote the comic opera *The Maid as Mistress* (1733).

**per•haps** (pər-həps') *adv.* Maybe; possibly. [From Middle English *perhap*: *per*, by (from Latin; see **PER**) + *hap*, chance; see **HAP**.]

**pe•ri** (pīr'ē) *n., pl. -ris* In Persian mythology, a beautiful and benevolent supernatural being or fairy, earlier regarded as malevolent. [Persian *parī*, from Pahlavi *parik*, malevolent sprite, from Avestan *pairikā*, a kind of female demon.]

**peri-** *pref.* 1. Around; about; enclosing: *perimysium*. 2. Near: *perinatal*. [Greek, from *peri*, around, near. See **per'** in Appendix I.]

**per•i•anth** (pēr'ē-ānth') *n.* The outer envelope of a flower, consisting of either the calyx or the corolla, or both. [French *périanthe*, from New Latin *perianthum*: Greek *pēri-*, *peri-* + Greek *anthos*, flower.]

**per•i•apt** (pēr'ē-āpt') *n.* A charm worn as protection against mischief and disease; an amulet. [French *périapte*, from Greek *périaption*, from *périaptos*, hung around: *peri-*, *peri-* + *haptos*, fastened (from *haptein*, to fasten).]

**per•i•aq•ue•duc•tal** (pēr'ē-āk'wī-dūkt'al) *adj.* Situated around the aqueduct of the brain: *the periaqueductal gray matter*.

**Per•i•bon•ca** (pēr'ē-bōng'kə) A river, about 451 km (280 mi) long, of central Quebec, Canada, flowing southward through **Peribonca Lake** to Lake St. John.

**per•i•car•di•tis** (pēr'ī-kār-dī'tis) *n.* Inflammation of the pericardium.

**per•i•car•di•um** (pēr'ī-kār'dē-əm) *n., pl. -di•a* (-dē-ə) The membranous sac filled with serous fluid that encloses the heart and the roots

of the aorta and other large blood vessels. [New Latin, from *perikardion*, from *perikardios*, around the heart: *peri-*, *peri-* + *kardi-*, heart; see **kerd-** in Appendix I.] — **per'•i•car'di•al** (-dē-əl), **per•i•car'di•ac** (-dē-āk') *adj.*

**per•i•carp** (pēr'ī-kārp') *n.* 1. *Botany* The wall of a ripened or fruit wall. 2. A membranous structure surrounding the cystocarp of algae. — **per'•i•car'pi•al** *adj.*

**per•i•chon•dri•um** (pēr'ī-kōn'drē-əm) *n., pl. -dri•a* (-drē-ə) The fibrous membrane of connective tissue covering the surface of cartilage except at the endings of joints. [New Latin: *PERI-* + Greek *chondros*, cartilage; see **CHONDRO-**.] — **per'•i•chon'dri•al** (-drē-əl) *adj.*

**per•i•clase** (pēr'ī-klās', -klāz') *n.* A mineral form of magnesium oxide, MgO, usually occurring in cubic crystals or grains. [German *Periklas*: Greek *peri-*, intensive pref.; see **PERI-** + Greek *klasis*, break (from its perfect cleavage); see **ORTHOCLASE**.]

**Peri•cles** (pēr'ī-klēz') Died 429 B.C. Athenian leader noted for advancing democracy in Athens and for ordering the construction of the Parthenon. — **Per'•i•cle'an** (-klē'an) *adj.*

**per•i•cline** (pēr'ī-klīn') *n.* A variety of albite occurring as elongated white crystals. [From Greek *periklinēs*, sloping on all sides: *peri-*, *peri-*, to slope; see **klei-** in Appendix I.]

**per•i•cope** (pə-rik'ə-pē) *n., pl. -pes* or *-pae* (-pē') An extract selection from a book, especially a reading from a Scripture that forms part of a church service. [Late Latin *pericope*, from Greek *perikopē*, a cutting around, section, from *perikoptein*, to cut around: *peri-*, *peri-* + *tein*, to cut.] — **per'•i•cop'ic** (pə-rik'ə-pəl), **per'•i•cop'ic** (pēr'ī-ik) *adj.*

**per•i•cra•ni•um** (pēr'ī-krā'nē-əm) *n., pl. -ni•a* (-nē-ə) The cranial periosteum that covers the outer surface of the skull. [New Latin *pericranium*, from Greek *perikrānion*, from neuter of *perikrānios*, around the skull: *peri-*, *peri-* + *krānion*, cranium; see **CRANIUM**.] — **per'•i•cra'ni•al** *adj.*

**per•i•cy•cle** (pēr'ī-sī'kal) *n.* A plant tissue characteristic of roots, located between the endodermis and phloem. [French *pericycle*, from Greek *perikuklos*, spherical: *peri-*, *peri-* + *kuklos*, circle; see **CYC-**.] — **per'•i•cy'cl'ic** (-sī'klīk, -sīk'līk) *adj.*

**per•i•derm** (pēr'ī-dərm') *n.* The outer layers of tissue of woody roots and stems, consisting of the cork cambium and the tissues produced by it, such as cork. — **per'•i•der'm'al**, **per'•i•der'm'ic** *adj.*

**per•i•di•um** (pə-rid'ē-əm) *n., pl. -i•a* (-ē-ə) The covering of spore-bearing organ in many fungi. [New Latin *peridium*, from Greek *pēridion*, diminutive of *pēra*, leather pouch.] — **per'•i•di•al** (-ē-əl) *adj.*

**per•i•dot** (pēr'ī-dōt', -dō') *n.* A yellowish-green variety of garnet used as a gem. [Middle English, from Old French.] — **per'•i•dot'ic** (-dōt'ik, -dō'tīk) *adj.*

**per•i•do•tite** (pēr'ī-dō-tīt', pə-rid'ə-) *n.* Any of a group of igneous rocks composed mainly of olivine and various pyroxenes and having granitlike texture.

**per•i•ge** (pēr'ē-jē) *n.* 1. The point nearest the earth's center in the orbit of the moon or a satellite. 2. The point in any orbit nearest to the body being orbited. [French *périgée*, from Medieval Latin *perigium*, from Late Greek *perigeion*: Greek *peri-*, *peri-* + Greek *gē*, earth.] — **per'•i•ge'al** (-jē-əl), **per'•i•ge'an** (-jē-ən) *adj.*

**per•i•gynous** (pə-rī-jə-nəs) *adj.* 1. Having sepals, petals, and stamens around the edge of a cuplike receptacle containing the ovary. 2. Of or being perigynous flowers of the rose or cherry. 3. Of or being perigynous flowers of *perigynous stamens*. — **per'•i•gyn'ous** (-ə-nē) *adj.*

**per•i•he•li•on** (pēr'ē-hē-lē-ən, -hēl'yən) *n., pl. -he•li•a* (-hē-lē-ya) The point nearest the sun in the orbit of a planet or other celestial body. [Alteration of New Latin *perihelium*: *PERI-* + Greek *hēlios*, sun; see **sāvel-** in Appendix I.] — **per'•i•he'li•al** (-hē-lē-əl, -hēl'yəl) *adj.*

**per•i•kar•yon** (pēr'ī-kār'ē-ōn', -ən) *n., pl. -kar•ya* (-kār-yə) The cell body of a neuron, containing the nucleus and organelles. [Greek *karuon*, nut; see **KARYO-**.] — **per'•i•kar'y•al** (-ē-əl) *adj.*

**per•il** (pēr'əl) *n.* 1a. Imminent danger. b. Exposure to the risk of harm or loss. 2. Something that endangers or involves risk. ♦ *tr.v.* -iling, -ils also -illed, -iling, -ils To expose to danger or the risk of injury; imperil. [Middle English, from Old French, from Latin *periculum*. See **per-** in Appendix I.]

**per•il•la** (pə-rīl'ə) *n.* 1. An annual Asian plant (*Perilla frutescens*) having opposite leaves, a bell-shaped calyx, and flowers with a white, tubular corolla. It is widely cultivated as an ornamental and for its oily seeds. 2. The oil from the seeds of this plant, widely used in the manufacture of paint, varnish, and artificial leather and as a substitute for linseed oil. [New Latin, genus name.]

**per•il•ous** (pēr'ə-ləs) *adj.* Full of or involving peril: *dangerous*. — **per'•il'ous•ly** *adv.* — **per'•il'ous•ness** *n.*

**per•i•lymph** (pēr'ē-līm'f') *n.* The fluid in the space between the membranous and bony labyrinths of the inner ear. — **per'•i•lym'ph'ic** (-līm-fāt'ik) *adj.*

**per•i•meter** (pə-rīm'ē-tər) *n.* 1. *Mathematics* a. A closed curve bounding a plane area. b. The length of such a boundary. 2. The limits of an area. See synonyms at **circumference**. 3. A fortified position or boundary usually protecting a military position. [Middle English, from Latin *perimetros*, from Greek: *peri-*, *peri-* + *metron*, measure; see **METER**.] — **per'•i•met'ric** (pēr'ē-mēt'rīk), **per'•i•met'ric** (-rī-kəl) *adj.* — **per'•i•met'ric•al•ly** *adv.*

**per•i•morph** (pēr'ē-mōrf') *n.* A mineral that encloses a smaller mineral. — **per'•i•mor'phic**, **per'•i•mor'phous** *adj.* — **per'•i•mor'phism** *n.*

**per•i•my•si•um** (pēr'ē-mīzh'ē-əm, -mīz'ē-əm) *n., pl. -my•si•a* (-mīzh'ē-ə, -mīz'ē-ə) The sheath of connective tissue enveloping

