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TENTH EDITION

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**cham-ae-phyte** \ˈka-mi-fīt\ *n* [Gk *chamai* on the ground + *E-phyte* — more at **HUMBLE**] (1913): a perennial plant that bears its perennating buds just above the surface of the soil

**cham-ber** \ˈchām-bər\ *n* [ME *chambre*, fr. OF, fr. LL *camera*, fr. L, arched roof, fr. Gk *kamara* vault] (13c) 1: ROOM; esp: BEDROOM 2: a natural or artificial enclosed space or cavity 3 a: a hall for the meetings of a deliberative, legislative, or judicial body (the senate ~) b: a room where a judge transacts business — usu. used in pl. c: the reception room of a person of rank or authority 4 a: a legislative or judicial body; esp: either of the houses of a bicameral legislature b: a voluntary board or council 5 a: the part of the bore of a gun that holds the charge b: a compartment in the cartridge cylinder of a revolver — **cham-bered** \-bərd\ *adj*

**chamber** *vi* **cham-bered**; **cham-ber-ing** \-b(ə-)rɪŋ\ (1575) 1: to place in or as if in a chamber: HOUSE 2: to serve as a chamber for; esp: to accommodate in the chamber of a firearm

**chamber** *adj* (1706): being, relating to, or performing chamber music

**chambered nautilus** *n* (1858): NAUTILUS 1

**cham-ber-lain** \ˈchām-bər-lən\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *chamberlain*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *chamarling* chamberlain, fr. *chamara* chamber, fr. LL *camera*] (13c) 1: an attendant on a sovereign or lord in his bed-chamber 2 a: a chief officer in the household of a king or nobleman b: TREASURER 3: an often honorary papal attendant; *specif*: a priest having a rank of honor below domestic prelate

**cham-ber-maid** \-mād\ *n* (1587): a maid who makes beds and does general cleaning of bedrooms (as in a hotel)

**chamber music** *n* (ca. 1789): music and esp. instrumental ensemble music intended for performance in a private room or small auditorium and usu. having one performer for each part

**chamber of commerce** (1797): an association of businessmen to promote commercial and industrial interests in the community

**chamber of horrors** (1849): a place in which macabre or horrible objects are exhibited; *also*: a collection of such exhibits

**chamber orchestra** *n* (ca. 1927): a small orchestra usu. with one player for each part

**chamber pot** *n* (1540): a bedroom vessel for urination and defecation

**cham-bray** \ˈshām-brā-, -brē\ *n* [irreg. fr. *Cambrai*, France] (1814): a lightweight clothing fabric with colored warp and white filling yarns

**cham-me-leon** \kə-ˈmēl-yən\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *camelon*, fr. MF, fr. L *chamaeleon*, fr. Gk *chamaeleōn*, fr. *chamai* on the ground + *leon* lion — more at **HUMBLE**] (14c) 1: any of a family (Chamaeleontidae) of chiefly arboreal Old World lizards with prehensile tail, independently movable eyeballs, and unusual ability to change the color of the skin 2 a: a person given to often expedient or facile change in ideas or character b: one that is subject to quick or frequent change esp. in appearance 3: AMERICAN CHAMELEON — **cham-me-leon-ic** \-mē-lē-ˈā-nik\ *adj* — **cham-me-leon-like** \-lɪk\ *adj*

**cham-fer** \ˈchām-(p)-fər, -chām-pər\ *vi* **cham-fered**; **cham-fer-ing** \-(fə-)rɪŋ-, -p(ə-)rɪŋ\ [back-formation fr. *chamfering*, alter. of MF *chanfreint*, fr. pp. of *chanfreindre* to bevel, fr. *chant* edge (fr. L *canthus* iron tire) + *freindre* to break, fr. L *frangere* — more at **CANT, BREAK**] (ca. 1573) 1: to cut a furrow in (as a column): GROOVE 2: to make a chamfer on: BEVEL

**chamfer** *n* (ca. 1847): a beveled edge

**cham-fron** \ˈchām-fran-, -chām-ən\ *n* [ME *shamfron*, fr. MF *chanfrein*] (15c): the headpiece of a horse's bard

**cham-ois** \ˈshā-mē, *sense 1 also* sham-ˈwā\ *n*, *pl* **cham-ois** *also* **cham-ois** \ˈshā-mē(z) or sham-ˈwā(z)\, *senses 2 & 3* 'shā-mē\ [MF, fr. LL *camox*] (1560) 1: a small goatlike antelope (*Rupicapra rupicapra*) of mountainous regions from southern Europe to the Caucasus 2 *also* **cham-my** or **sham-my** \ˈshā-mē\ a soft pliant leather prepared from the skin of the chamois or from sheepskin 3: a cotton fabric made in imitation of chamois leather

**cham-o-mile** \ˈkə-mə-, -mil-, -mē\ *n* [ME *camemille*, fr. ML *camomilla*, modif. of L *chamaemelon*, fr. Gk *chamaemelon*, fr. *chamai* + *mēlon* apple] (13c) 1: a composite herb (*Chamaemelum nobile* syn. *Anthemis nobilis*) of Europe and No. Africa with strong-scented foliage and flower heads that contain a bitter medicinal substance 2: any of several composite plants (genera *Matricaria* and *Anthemis*) related to chamomile; esp: a Eurasian herb (*M. recutita* syn. *M. chamomilla*) naturalized in No. America

**cham-p** \ˈchāmp, -chāmp, -chōmp\ *vb* [perh. imit.] *vt* (14c) 1: CHOMP 2: MASH, TRAMPLE ~ *vi* 1: to make biting or gnashing movements 2: to show impatience of delay or restraint — usu. used in the phrase *champing at the bit* (he was ~ing at the bit to begin)

**cham-p** \ˈchāmp\ *n* (1868): CHAMPION

**cham-pac** or **cham-pak** \ˈchām-pak, -chām-(p)ak\ *n* [Hindi & Skt: Hindi *campak*, fr. Skt *campaka*] (ca. 1770): an Asian tree (*Michelia champaca*) of the magnolia family with yellow flowers

**cham-pagne** \ˈshām-ˈpān\ *n* [F, fr. *Champagne*, France] (1664) 1: a white sparkling wine made in the old province of Champagne, France; *also*: a similar wine made elsewhere 2: a pale orange yellow to light grayish yellowish brown

**cham-paign** \ˈshām-ˈpān\ *n* [ME *champaine*, fr. MF *champagne*, fr. LL *campania* — more at **CAMPAIGN**] (15c) 1: an expanse of level open country: PLAIN 2 *archaic*: BATTLEFIELD — **champaign** *adj*

**cham-pers** \ˈshām-pəz\ *n pl* but *sing in constr* [by alter.] (1955) *Brit*: CHAMPAGNE 1

**cham-per-ty** \ˈchām-pər-tē\ *n* [ME *champartie*, fr. MF *champart* field rent, fr. *champ* field (fr. L *campus*) + *part* portion — more at **PART**] (15c): a proceeding by which a person not a party in a suit bargains to aid in or carry on its prosecution or defense in consideration of a share of the matter in suit — **cham-per-tous** \-pər-təs\ *adj*

**cham-pi-gnon** \ˌ(ʃ)shām-pē-ˈnyōn, -(ʃ)shām-, -ˈnyōn; sham-ˈpin-yən, cham-ən\ *n* [F, fr. MF, alter. of *champigneul*, ultim. fr. LL *campania*] (1670): an edible fungus; esp: MEADOW MUSHROOM

**cham-pi-on** \ˈchām-pē-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. ML *campion*-, *campio*, of WGmc origin; akin to OE *cempa* warrior] (13c) 1: WARRIOR, FIGHTER 2: a militant advocate or defender (a ~ of civil rights) 3: one that does battle for another's rights or honor (God will raise me up a ~



chamomile

Sir Walter Scott) 4: a winner of first prize or first place in competition; *also*: one who shows marked superiority (a ~ at selling)

**champion** *vi* (1605) 1 *archaic*: CHALLENGE, DEFEY 2: to protect or fight for as a champion 3: to act as militant supporter of: UPHOLD ADVOCATE (always ~s the cause of the underdog) *syn* see **SUPPORT**

**cham-pi-on-ship** \-ship\ *n* (1825) 1: designation as champion 2: the act of championing: DEFENSE (his ~ of freedom of speech) 3: a contest held to determine a champion

**cham-ple-vé** \ˌshāpl-(ə-)vā\ *adj* [F] (1856): of, relating to, or being a style of enamel decoration in which the enamel is applied and fired in cells depressed (as by incising) into a metal background — compare CLOISONNÉ — **champlevé** *n*

**chance** \ˈchāns\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *cadentia* fall, fr. L *cadent*-, *cadens*, prp. of *cadere* to fall; perh. akin to Skt *sad-* to fall off] (14c) 1 a: something that happens unpredictably without discernible human intention or observable cause b: the assumed impersonal purposeless determiner of unaccountable happenings: LUCK c: the fortuitous or incalculable element in existence: CONTINGENCY 2: a situation favoring some purpose: OPPORTUNITY (needed a ~ to relax) 3: a fielding opportunity in baseball 4 a: the possibility of a particular outcome in an uncertain situation; *also*: the degree of likelihood of such an outcome (a small ~ of success) b *pl*: the more likely indications (~s are he's already gone) 5 a: RISK (not taking any ~s) b: a raffle ticket — **chance** *adj* — **by chance**: in the haphazard course of events (they met *by chance*)

**chance** *vb* **chanced**; **chanc-ing** *vi* (14c) 1 a: to take place or come about by chance: HAPPEN b: to be found by chance c: to have the good or bad luck (we *chanced* to meet) 2: to come or light by chance ~ *vt* 1: to leave the outcome of to chance 2: to accept the hazard of: RISK — **chance one's arm** *Brit*: to take a risk

**chance-ful** \ˈchāns(t)-fəl\ *adj* (1594) 1 *archaic*: CASUAL 2: EVENTFUL

**chan-cel** \ˈchān(t)-səl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *cancellus* lattice, fr. L *cancelli*; fr. the latticework enclosing it — more at **CANCEL**] (14c): the part of a church containing the altar and seats for the clergy and choir

**chan-cel-ler-y** or **chan-cel-lory** \ˈchān(t)-sə(-)lə-rē-, -səl-rē\ *n*, *pl* -ler-ies or -lor-ies (14c) 1 a: the position, court, or department of a chancellor b: the building or room where a chancellor has his office 2: the office of secretary of the court of a person high in authority 3: the office or staff of an embassy or consulate

**chan-cel-lor** \ˈchān(t)-sə(-)lə-r\ *n* [ME *chanceler*, fr. OF *chancelier*, fr. LL *cancellarius* doorkeeper, secretary, fr. *cancellus*] (14c) 1 a: the secretary of a nobleman, prince, or king b: the lord chancellor of Great Britain c *Brit*: the chief secretary of an embassy d: a Roman Catholic priest heading the office in which diocesan business is transacted and recorded 2 a: the titular head of a British university b (1): a university president (2): the chief executive officer in some state systems of higher education 3 a: a lay legal officer or adviser of an Anglican diocese b: a judge in a court of chancery or equity in various states of the U.S. 4: the chief minister of state in some European countries — **chan-cel-lor-ship** \-ship\ *n*

**chancellor of the exchequer** *often cap* C&E (1672): a member of the British cabinet in charge of the public income and expenditure

**chance-med-ley** \ˈchān(t)-s-med-lē\ *n* [AF *chance medlée* mingled chance] (15c) 1: accidental homicide not entirely without fault of the killer but without evil intent 2: haphazard action: CONFUSION

**chan-cery** \ˈchān(t)-sə-rē-, -chān(t)-s-rē\ *n*, *pl* -cer-ies [ME *chancerie*, alter. of *chancellerie* chancellery, fr. OF, fr. *chancelier*] (14c) 1 a *cap*: a high court of equity in England and Wales with common-law functions and jurisdiction over causes in equity b: a court of equity in the American judicial system c: the principles and practice of judicial equity 2: a record office for public archives or those of ecclesiastical, legal, or diplomatic proceedings 3 a: a chancellor's court or office or the building in which it is located b: the office in which the business of a Roman Catholic diocese is transacted and recorded c: the office of an embassy: CHANCELLERY 3 — **in chancery** 1: in litigation in a court of chancery; *also*: under the superintendence of the lord chancellor (a ward *in chancery*) 2: in a hopeless predicament

**chan-cre** \ˈshān-kər\ *n* [F, fr. L *cancer*] (ca. 1605): a primary sore or ulcer at the site of entry of a pathogen (as in tularemia); esp: the initial lesion of syphilis — **chan-crous** \-k(ə-)rəs\ *adj*

**chan-croid** \ˈshān-kroïd\ *n* (1861): a venereal disease caused by a hemophilic bacterium (*Hemophilus ducreyi*) and characterized by chancres unlike those of syphilis in lacking firm indurated margins — called *also* soft chancre — **chan-croi-dal** \ˈshān-kroï-dəl\ *adj*

**chan-cy** \ˈchān(t)-sē\ *adj* **chan-cy-er**; **-est** (1513) 1 *Scot*: bringing good luck: AUSPICIOUS 2: uncertain in outcome or prospect: RISKY 3: occurring by chance: HAPHAZARD — **chan-cy-ness** *n*

**chan-de-li-er** \ˈshān-də-ˈlir\ *n* [F, lit., candlestick, modif. of L *candelabrum*] (1736): a branched often ornate lighting fixture suspended from a ceiling — **chan-de-li-ered** \-lird\ *adj*

**chan-delle** \ˈshān-ˈdel, -shā-ən\ *n* [F, lit., candle] (1918): an abrupt climbing turn of an airplane in which the momentum of the plane is used to attain a higher rate of climb — **chandelle** *vi*

**chan-dler** \ˈchān(d)-lər\ *n* [ME *chandeler*, fr. MF *chandelier*, fr. OF, fr. *chandelle* candle, fr. L *candela*] (14c) 1: a maker or seller of tallow or wax candles and usu. soap 2: a retail dealer in provisions and supplies or equipment of a specified kind (a yacht ~)

**chan-dlery** \-lə-rē\ *n*, *pl* -dl-eries (15c) 1: a place where candles are kept 2: the business of a Chandler 3: the commodities sold by a Chandler

**change** \ˈchānj\ *vb* **changed**; **chang-ing** [ME, fr. OF *changier*, fr. L *cambiare* to exchange, prob. of Celt origin; akin to OIr *camm* crooked] *vt* (13c) 1 a: to make different in some particular: ALTER (never bothered to ~ the will) b: to make radically different: TRANSFORM (can't ~ human nature) c: to give a different position, course, or direction to 2 a: to replace with another (let's ~ the subject) b: to make a shift from one to another: SWITCH (always ~s sides in an argument) c: to exchange for an equivalent sum or comparable item d: to undergo a modification of (foliage *changing* color) e: to put fresh clothes or covering on (~ a bed) ~ *vi* 1: to become different (her mood ~s every hour) 2 of the moon: to pass from one phase to another 3: to shift one's means of conveyance: TRANSFER (on the bus trip he had to ~ twice) 4 of the voice: to shift to lower register: BREAK 5: to undergo transformation, transition, or substitution



3 slang : MARIJUANA 2 — **herb-like** *pr-bev* *adj* (1646) 1 a : of, relating to, or herb b of a stem : having little or no . for a single growing season 2 : having of a leaf

herbaceous vegetation (as grass) esp. succulent parts of herbaceous plants c : a book about plants esp. with references 2 *archaic* : HERBARIUM 1 o, or made of herbs

89) 1 : one who practices healing by illects or grows herbs

*her-v* *n*, *pl* -ia -ē-sə (1776) 1 : a sens usu. mounted and systematically c that houses an herbarium

*herbiv* *n* [NL *Herbivora*, group of mammals, a plant-eating animal

*bi-və* *adj* [NL *herbivorus*, fr. L *herb* : feeding on plants — **her-biv-ory**

*ti* [ML *herba Roberti*, prob. fr. *Robertus* tic] (13c) : a sticky low geranium (Ge. reddish purple flowers

*or-kyū-le-v* *adj* (1593) 1 : of, relating s 2 often not cap : of extraordinary ulty

fr. Gk *Hēraklēs* 1 : a mythical Greek growth and esp. for performing 12 labors (gen. *Herculis*): a northern constella-

d Lyra -kləb- *n* (1847) 1 : a small prickly i) of the ginseng family — called also kly southern U.S. tree (*Zanthoxylum*

*d*; akin to OHG *hera* herd, MW *corda* herd, 12c) 1 a : a number of animals human control b : a congregation of (1) : a group of people usu. having a emble of like things b : the undate the individual prophets from the -e -v-lik *adj*

lead, or drive as if in a herd (seventy- six or eight teachers — W. A. White) 2 : to place in a group ~ vi d 2 : to place oneself in a group : AS

that herds; *specif* : HERDSMAN 1 i) 1 : a manager, breeder, or tender of

akin to OHG *hier* here, OE *he* he (bef. turn ~) — often used interjectionally NOW (~ it's morning already) c : in a paper-ther) 2 : at or in this point, 3 : in the present life or state 4

aterjectionally in rebuke or encourage- terjectionally to express resolution or : of a difficult or unpleasant undertak- : having no interest or relevance : of er here nor there to a real sailor)

iphasis esp. after a demonstrative pro- y a demonstrative adjective (this book phasis after a demonstrative adjective is ~ book)

ere-about -v-*baüt* *adv* (13c) : in this 12c) 1 : after this in sequence or in state 1 : FUTURE 2 : an existence beyond

JTURE present time — used with the <man's — W. H. Whyte) one place and another 2 : from time

always -v-wāz *adv* (14c) *dial* : HERE- by this means

10nt] *n* [ML *hereditamentum*, fr. LL *heres*] (15c) : heritable property 3-an] *n* (1881) : an advocate of the s in human beings can be accounted tics — **hereditarian** *adj*

*adj* [L *hereditarius*, fr. *hereditas*] (15c) transmittable from parent to offspring y one's predecessors 2 a : received iured to pass by inheritance or by re- possession through inheritance or by established by tradition (~ enemies) 4 heredity *syn* see INNATE — **he-red-i-**

*heredité*, fr. L *hereditat*-, *hereditas*, fr. [ca. 1540] 1 a : INHERITANCE b the qualities and potentialities genet- s b : the transmission of such quali- through the genes

**Here-ford** \hər-fərd sometimes 'her-ə-v\ *n* [Hereford former county in England] (1805) : any of a breed of hardy red-coated beef cattle of English origin with white faces and markings

**here-in** \hīr-'in\ *adv* (bef. 12c) : in this here-in-above \hīr-'in-'ə-bəv\ *adv* (ca. 1812) : at a prior point in this writing or document

**here-in-aft-er** \hīr-'ə-'naf-tər\ *adv* (1590) : in the following part of this writing or document

**here-in-be-fore** \hīr-'in-'bi-'fōr\ -'fōr *adv* (1687) : in the preceding part of this writing or document

**here-in-be-low** \hīr-'in-'bi-'lō\ *adv* (1946) : at a subsequent point in this writing or document

**here-of** \hīr-'əv\ -'əv *adv* (bef. 12c) : of this here-on \hīr-'ən\ -'ən *adv* (12c) : on this here-on \hīr-'ən\ -'ən *adv* (12c) : on this

**Here-ro** \hə-'rə-(j)ə\ -'rə-(j)ə *n*, *pl* **Herero** or **Hereros** (1880) : a member of a Bantu people of central Namibia

**here-st-arch** \hə-'rē-zē-'ārk\ -'rə-sē-\ *n* [LL *haeresiarcha*, fr. LGk *hairestarchēs*, fr. *haireis* + Gk -*archēs* -arch] (1624) : an originator or chief advocate of a heresy

**here-sy** \hər-'ə-sē-\ *n*, *pl* -sies [ME *heresie*, fr. OF, fr. LL *haeresis*, fr. Gk *haireis*, fr. Gk, action of taking, choice, sect, fr. *hairein* to take] (13c) 1 a : adherence to a religious opinion contrary to church dogma b : denial of a revealed truth by a baptized member of the Roman Catholic Church c : an opinion or doctrine contrary to church dogma 2 a : dissent or deviation from a dominant theory, opinion, or practice b : an opinion, doctrine, or practice contrary to the truth or to generally accepted beliefs or standards

**here-tic** \hər-'ə-tik\ *n* (14c) 1 : a dissenter from established church dogma; esp : a baptized member of the Roman Catholic Church who disavows a revealed truth 2 : one who dissents from an accepted belief or doctrine : NONCONFORMIST

**her-et-ic-al** \hə-'rē-ti-kəl\ *adj* (15c) 1 : of, relating to, or characterized by heresy 2 : of, relating to, or characterized by departure from accepted beliefs or standards : UNORTHODOX — **her-et-i-cal-ly** \hə-'rē-ti-kəl-ē\ *adv*

**here-to** \hīr-'tū\ *adv* (12c) : to this writing or document **here-to-fore** \hīr-'tə-'fōr\ -'fōr\ -'tə-\ *adv* (13c) : up to this time : HITHERTO

**here-un-der** \hīr-'ən-dər\ *adv* (15c) : under or in accordance with this writing or document **here-un-to** \hīr-'ən-'tū\ -'tū\ -'tū\ *adv* (1599) : to this

**here-up-on** \hīr-'ə-pən\ -'pən\ -'pən\ *adv* (12c) : on this : immediately after this

**here-with** \hīr-'wīth\ -'wīth\ *adv* (bef. 12c) 1 : with this communication : enclosed in this 2 : **HEREBY**

**Her-iz** \hə-'rē-z\ or **Her-iz** \hī-'rē-z\ *n* [Herez, Heriz, town in Iran] (ca. 1922) : a Persian rug characterized by a large central geometric medallion and by angular floral designs

**her-i-ot** \hər-'ē-ət\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hergeatwe*, pl., military equipment, fr. *here* army (akin to OHG *heri* army) + *geatwe* equipment — more at HARRY] (bef. 12c) : a feudal duty or tribute due under English law to a lord on the death of a tenant

**her-i-ta-ble** \hər-'ə-tə-\ *adj* (1832) 1 : the quality or state of being heritable 2 : the proportion of observed variation in a particular trait (as intelligence) that can be attributed to inherited genetic factors in contrast to environmental ones

**her-i-ta-ble** \hər-'ə-tə-\ *adj* (14c) 1 : capable of being inherited or of passing by inheritance 2 : **HEREDITARY**

**her-i-tage** \hər-'ə-tij\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *heriter* to inherit, fr. LL *hereditare*, fr. L *hered-*, *heres* heir — more at HEIR] (13c) 1 : property that descends to an heir 2 a : something transmitted by or acquired from a predecessor : LEGACY, INHERITANCE b : TRADITION 3 : something possessed as a result of one's natural situation or birth : BIRTHRIGHT (the nation's ~ of tolerance)

**her-i-tor** \hər-'ə-tər\ *n* (15c) : one that inherits : INHERITOR **her-ky-jer-ky** \hər-'kē-'jər-'kē\ *adj* [redupl. of *herky*] (1957) : character- ized by sudden, irregular, or unpredictable movement or style

**herm** \hərm\ *n* [L *hermes*, fr. Gk *hermēs* statue of Hermes, *herm*, fr. *Hermēs*] (ca. 1580) : a statue in the form of a square stone pillar sur- mounted by a bust or head esp. of Hermes

**her-ma** \hər-'mə\ *n*, *pl* **her-mae** \-mē-, -mī\ or **her-mai** \-mī\ (1638) : **HERM**

**her-maph-ro-dite** \hər-'mə-'frə-'dīt\ *n* [ME *hermafrodite*, fr. L *her-maphroditus*, fr. Gk *hermaphroditos*, fr. *Hermaphroditos*] (14c) 1 : an animal or plant having both male and female reproductive organs 2 : something that is a combination of diverse elements — **her-maph-ro-dite** *adj* — **her-maph-ro-dit-ic** \hər-'mə-'frə-'dī-'tik\ *adj* — **her-maph-ro-dit-ism** \-ma-'frə-'dī-'tī-zəm\ *n*

**Her-maph-ro-dit-us** \hər-'mə-'frə-'dī-'təs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Hermaphroditos*, fr. *Hermēs* + *Aphrodite* Aphrodite] : a son of Hermes and Aphrodite who becomes joined in one body with a nymph while bath- ing

**her-ma-ty-p-ic** \hər-'mə-'ti-'pik\ *adj* [Gk *herma* prop. reef + *typtēin* to strike, coin + *-ic* — more at TYPE] (1950) : building reefs (~ corals) **her-me-neu-ti-cal** \hər-'mə-'ni-'ti-kəl\ -'nyū-\ or **her-me-neu-tic** \-tik\ *adj* [Gk *hermeneutikos*, fr. *hermeneuein* to interpret, fr. *hermeneus* interpreter] (1678) : of or relating to hermeneutics : INTERPRETATIVE — **her-me-neu-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-'kəl-ē\ *adv*

**her-me-neu-tics** \-tik-s\ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr (1737) : the study of the methodological principles of interpretation (as of the Bible)

**Her-mes** \hər-'mēz\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Hermēs*] : a Greek god of com- merce, eloquence, invention, travel, and theft who serves as herald and messenger of the other gods — compare MERCURY

**Hermes** \trīs-'mē-'gis-tus\ -'trīs-'mē-'jis-təs\ *n* [ML, fr. Gk *Hermēs trismegistos*, lit., Hermes thrice greatest] : a legendary author of works embodying magical, astrological, and alchemical doctrines

**her-met-ic** \hər-'me-'tik\ *adj* [*hermetical* (1605) 1 often cap a : of or relating to the Gnostic writings or teachings arising in the first three centuries A.D. and attributed to Hermes Trismegistus b : relating to or characterized by occultism or abstruseness : RECONDITE 2 [fr. the belief that Hermes Trismegistus invented a magic seal to keep vessels airtight] a : AIRTIGHT (~ seal) b : impervious to external influence

(trapped inside the ~ military machine — Jack Newfield) c : RE- CLUSE SOLITARY (leads a ~ life) — **her-met-i-cal-ly** \-ti-'kəl-ē\ *adv*

**her-met-i-cism** \hər-'mə-'tī-'zəm\ *n*, often cap (1897) : HERMETISM

**her-me-tism** \hər-'mə-'tī-'zəm\ *n*, often cap (1897) 1 a : a system of ideas based on hermetic teachings b : adherence to or practice of hermetic doctrine 2 : the practice of being hermetically mysterious (it is not ~ willful ~, if the message of their art is veiled and indirect — R. J. Goldwater) — **her-me-tist** \hər-'mə-'tī-'st\ *n*

**her-mit** \hər-'mə-t\ *n* [ME *eremite*, fr. OF, fr. LL *eremita*, fr. L *erē-mī-tēs*, fr. Gk, adj., living in the desert, fr. *erēmia* desert, fr. *erēmos* deso- late] (12c) 1 a : one that retires from society and lives in solitude esp. for religious reasons : RECLUSE b obs : BEADSMAN 2 : a spiced molasses cookie — **her-mit-ism** \hər-'mə-'tī-'zəm\ *n*

**her-mit-age** \hər-'mə-'tij\ *n* (14c) 1 a : the habitation of a hermit b : a secluded residence or private retreat : HIDEAWAY c : MONASTERY 2 : the life or condition of a hermit

**Her-mi-tage** \hər-'mi-'tāzh\ *n* [Tain-l'Ermitage, commune in France] (1680) : a red or white Rhone valley wine

**hermit crab** *n* (1735) : any of nu- merous chiefly marine decapod crus- taceans (esp. families Diogenidae, Paguridae, and Parapaguridae) hav- ing soft asymmetrical abdomens and occupying the empty shells of gas- tropods

**Her-mi-tian matrix** \hər-'mī-'shən\ -'hər-'mī-'shən-\ *n* [Charles Hermite ?1901 Fr. mathematician] (1935) : a square matrix having the property that each pair of elements in the *i*th row and *j*th column and in the *j*th row and *i*th column are conjugate complex numbers

**hern** \hərn\ *n*, *pl* **herns** *n* [from YARN] (14c) : a protrusion of an organ or part through connective tissue or through a wall of the cavity in which it is normally enclosed — called also *rupture* — **her-ni-al** \hər-'ni-\ *adj*

**her-ni-ate** \hər-'nē-'āt\ *v* -at-ed; -at-ing (ca. 1922) : to protrude through an abnormal body opening : RUPTURE — **her-ni-ation** \hər-'nē-'ā-shən\ *n*

**he-ro** \hīr-'jə\ -'hē-(j)ə\ *n*, *pl* **heroes** [L *heros*, fr. Gk *hērōs*] (14c) 1 a : a mythological or legendary figure often of divine descent endowed with great strength or ability b : an illustrious warrior c : a man admired for his achievements and noble qualities d : one that shows great courage 2 a : the principal male character in a literary or dra- matic work b : the central figure in an event, period, or movement 3 *pl* usu *heros* : SUBMARINE 2 4 : an object of extreme admiration and devotion : IDOL

**Hero** *n* [L, fr. Gk *Hērō*] : a legendary priestess of Aphrodite loved by Leander

**he-ro-ic** \hī-'rō-ik\ *also* *her-'ō* or *hē-'rō* *also* **he-ro-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* (1549) 1 : of, relating to, or resembling heroes esp. of antiquity 2 a : exhibiting or marked by courage and daring b : supremely noble or self-sacrificing 3 a : of impressive size, power, extent, or effect : PO- TENT (~ doses) (a ~ voice) b (1) : of great intensity : EXTREME, DRASTIC (~ effort) (2) : of a kind that is likely only to be undertaken to save a life (~ surgery) 4 : of, relating to, or constituting drama written during the Restoration in heroic couplets and concerned with a conflict between love and honor — **he-ro-i-cal-ly** \-i-'kəl-ē\ *adv*

**heroic** *n* (1596) 1 : a heroic verse or poem 2 *pl* a : flamboyantly heroic language or action b : heroic action or behavior c : deter- mined effort esp. in the face of difficulty

**heroic couplet** *n* (1889) : a rhyming couplet in iambic pentameter **he-ro-i-com-ic** \hī-'rō-'i-'kə-'mīk\ or **he-ro-i-com-i-cal** \-kə-'mī-kəl\ *adj* [F *héroïque*, fr. *héroïque* heroic + *comique* comic] (1756) : comic by being ludicrously noble, bold, or elevated

**heroic poem** *n* (1693) : an epic or a poem in epic style **heroic stanza** *n* (ca. 1922) : a rhymed quatrain in heroic verse with a rhyme scheme of *abab* — called also *heroic quatrain*

**heroic verse** *n* (1586) 1 : dactylic hexameter esp. of epic verse of classical times — called also *heroic meter* 2 : the iambic pentameter used esp. in English epic poetry during the 17th and 18th centuries — called also *heroic line*, *heroic meter*

**her-o-in** \hər-'ə-wən\ -'hīr-\ *n* [L *heroina*, fr. Gk *hērōinē*, fem. of *hērōs*] (1609) 1 a : a mythological or legendary woman having the qualities of a hero b : a woman admired and emulated for her achievements and qualities 2 a : the principal female character in a literary or dramatic work b : the central female figure in an event or period

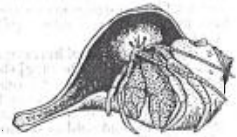
**her-o-ism** \hər-'ə-wī-'zəm\ *also* \hīr-'ə\ *n* (1717) 1 : heroic conduct esp. as exhibited in fulfilling a high purpose or attaining a noble end 2 : the qualities of a hero

**her-o-ize** \hē-(j)ə-'rō-'īz\ -'hīr-(j)ə-\ -'hīr-(j)ə-\ *v* -ized; -izing (1738) : to make heroic

**her-on** \hər-'ən\ *n*, *pl* **herons** *also* **heron** [ME *heiroun*, fr. MF *hairon*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *heigaro* heron] (14c) : any of various long-necked wading birds (family Ardeidae) with a long tapering bill, large wings, and soft plumage

**her-on-ry** \-ən-rē-\ *n*, *pl* -ries (1616) : a heron rookery **hero-worship** *v* (1884) : to feel or express hero worship for — **hero-worshiper** *n*

**hero worship** *n* (1774) 1 : veneration of a hero 2 : foolish or exces- sive adulation for an individual



hermit crab



local or regional variations of a language of knowledge — called also *dialect* *er* *n* (1895) : LINGUIST 2  
*l sing in constr* (ca. 1847) : the study of, nature, structure, and modification

LL *linimentum*, fr. L *linere* to smear  
 semiliquid preparation that is ap-  
 counterirritant  
 ial that lines or that is used to line  
 (as a garment) 2 : the act or pro-  
 lining  
 i; akin to ON *hlekk* chain; akin to  
 ring structure: as a (1) : a single  
 ie of the standardized divisions of a  
 (20.1 centimeters) long and serves  
 NK c : BOND 3c d : an intermedi-  
 ce or motion; esp : a short connect-  
 end e : the fusible member of an  
 ogous to a link of chain: as a : a  
 : a connecting element or factor  
 (ancer) e : a unit in a communica-  
 to an element (as an index term)  
 permit connection with other simi-

by or as if by a link ~ vi : to be-  
 syn see JOIN — *link-er* *n*  
 is candle, alter of L *lychnus*, fr. Gk  
 is more at LIGHT (1526) : a torch  
 y through the streets  
 t : to skip smartly along  
 manner or style of being united: as  
 radicals are linked in a molecule b  
 of being linked; esp : the relation-  
 iromosome that causes them to be  
 DELS LAW 2 3 : a system of links;  
 h are joined together and more or  
 links fitted and by means of which  
 their point paths may be traced 4

inked genes at different loci on the

tendant formerly employed to bear  
 night  
 ed by linkage and esp. genetic link-  
 ed with links (as ~ list)  
 xpression (as a form of *be, become*,  
 h its predicate  
 : LINKBOY 2 Brit : a broadcasting

ncas, pl. of *hline ridge*; akin to OE  
 s esp. along the seashore 2 : GOLF

one who plays golf  
 tablishment of contact : MEETING  
 something that serves as a linking  
 ole resulting from the linking up of  
 (V ~)  
 [3] 1 chiefly Scot : WATERFALL 2

1, -nā; 'li-nē-*adj* [Carolus Lin-  
 following the systematic methods of  
 established the system of binomial

flax, fr. L *linum*; fr. its feeding on  
 small brownish Old World finch  
 male has red on the breast and

fly Brit : LINOLEUM  
 rint made from a design cut into a

2 : a salt or ester of linoleic acid  
 [Gk *linon* flax + ISV *oleic* (acid)]  
 acid C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>2</sub> found esp. in semi-  
 tial for the nutrition of some ani-

[ISV, irreg. fr. *linoleic*] (1887) : a  
 O<sub>2</sub> found esp. in drying oils (as  
 tion of some animals

n, often attrib [L *linum* flax +  
 : a floor covering made by laying  
 xture of solidified linseed oil with  
 th, and usu. pigments 2 : a mate-

— used for a keyboard-operated  
 ating matrices and produces each  
 al slug  
 (1821) : either of two nocturnal  
 nals (*Prionodon pardicolor* and *P.*  
 ed to the mongooses, civets, and  
 ma richardsoni) of Africa

aid, fr. *lin* flax + *sæd* seed — more

ing oil obtained from flaxseed and

lk, and linoleum  
 [ME *lynys wolsye*] (15c) : a coarse

ton

r. lont match + stok stick] (1575)

or sticking into the ground) and a

lighted match for firing cannon

ft fleecy material made from linen

g esp. of fine ravelings and short

fibers of yarn and fabric 2 : a fibrous coat of thick convoluted hairs  
 borne by cotton seeds that yields the cotton staple — *linty* 'lin-tē-*adj*  
*lin-tel* 'lin-tē-*n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *limitaria*  
 threshold, fr. L, constituting a boundary, fr. *limit-*  
 times boundary] (14c) : a horizontal architectural  
 member spanning and usu. carrying the load above  
 an opening

*lint-er* 'lin-tər-*n* (ca. 1889) 1 : a machine for  
 removing linters 2 pl : the fuzz of short fibers  
 that adheres to cottonseed after ginning

*lint-white* 'lin-hwīt-, -wīt-*n* [alter. of ME *lynk-*  
*whyt*, by folk etymology fr. OE *linetwige*] (1513)  
 : LINNET

*lion* 'li-ən, *pl lions* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *leo*,  
 leo, fr. Gk *leōn*] (12c) 1 a or pl *lion* : a large  
 heavily-built social cat (*Panthera leo* syn. *Leo leo*)  
 of open or rocky areas chiefly of sub-Saharan Af-  
 rica though once widely distributed throughout Africa and southern  
 Asia that has a tawny body with a tufted tail and a shaggy blackish  
 or dark brown mane in the male b : any of several large wildcats; esp  
 : COUGAR c cap : LEO 2 a : a person felt to resemble a lion (as in  
 courage or ferocity) b : a person of outstanding interest or impor-  
 tance 3 cap [Lions club] : a member of a major national and inter-  
 national service club — *lion-like* 'li-lik-*adj*

*lion-ess* 'li-a-nəs-*n* (14c) : a female lion  
*lion-fish* 'li-ən-fish-*n* (ca. 1907) : any of several scorpion fishes (gen-  
 us *Pterois*) of the Indian Ocean and the tropical Pacific that are bril-  
 liantly striped and barred with elongated fins and venomous dorsal  
 spines

*lion-hearted* 'li-ən-här-təd-*adj* (1708) : COURAGEOUS, BRAVE

*lion-ise* Brit var of *LIONIZE*

*lion-ize* 'li-a-nīz-*v* -ized; -iz-ing (1809) 1 : to treat as an object of  
 great interest or importance 2 Brit : to show the sights of a place to  
 — *lion-iz-a-tion* 'li-a-nī-zā-shən-*n* — *lion-izer* 'li-a-nī-zər-*n*

*lion's share* *n* (1790) : the largest portion (received the lion's share of  
 the research money)

*lip* 'lip-*n* [ME, fr. OE *lippa*; akin to OHG *leffur* lip and prob. to L  
*labium*, *labrum* lip] (bef. 12c) 1 : either of two fleshy folds that sur-  
 round the mouth in humans and many other vertebrates and are the  
 organs of human speech; also : the red or pinkish margin of the human  
 lip 2 slang : BACK TALK 3 a : a fleshy edge or margin (as of a  
 wound) b : LABIUM c : LABELLUM 1 d : a limb of a labiate corolla 4  
 a : the edge of a hollow vessel or cavity b : a projecting edge: as (1)  
 : the beveled upper edge of the mouth of an organ flue pipe (2) : the  
 sharp cutting edge on the end of a tool (as an auger) (3) : a short  
 spout (as on a pitcher) 5 : EMBOUCHURE — *lip-less* 'lɪ-ləs-*adj* — *lip-*  
*like* 'li-lik-*adj*

*2lip adj* (1558) 1 : INSINCERE (~ praise) 2 : produced with the participa-  
 tion of the lips : LABIAL (~ consonants)

*lip vt* lipped; *lip-ping* (1604) 1 : to touch with the lips; esp : KISS 2  
 : UTTER 3 : to lap against : LICK 4 : to hit (a putt) so that the ball  
 hits the edge of the cup but fails to drop in

*lip- or lipo- comb form* [Lip] fr. Gk, fr. *lipos* — more at LEAVE] : fat  
 : fatty tissue : fatty [lipoid] (lipoprotein)

*li-pa* 'li-pā-, -pā-*n*, *pl lipo* also *lipe* 'li-pā- [Serbo-Croatian (nom. pl.  
*lipe*, gen. pl. *lipā*), lit. linden tree] (1993) — see *kuna* at MONEY table

*li-pase* 'li-pās-, -pāz-*n* [ISV] (1897) : an enzyme that hydrolyzes  
 glycerides

*lip-id* 'li-pəd-*also* *lip-ide* 'li-pid-*n* [ISV] (1912) : any of various sub-  
 stances that are soluble in nonpolar organic solvents (as chloroform  
 and ether), that with proteins and carbohydrates constitute the princi-  
 pal structural components of living cells, and that include fats, waxes,  
 phosphatides, cerebrosides, and related and derived compounds — *li-*  
*pid-ic* 'li-pi-dik-*adj*

*Lip-iz-zan* 'li-pāt-'sān-*or* *Lip-iz-zan-er* 'li-sā-nər-*also* *Lip-pi-zan*  
 'li-sān-*or* *Lip-pi-zan-er* 'li-sā-nər-*n* [G *Lipizzaner*, *Lipizzaner*, fr.  
*Lipizza*, *Lippiza*, former site of the Austrian Imperial Stud near Trieste,  
 Italy] (1928) : any of a breed of spirited horses developed from Span-  
 ish, Italian, Danish, and Arab stock that are usu. born with a dark coat  
 that lightens to white with age

*li-po-gen-e-sis* 'li-pā-'je-nō-səs-*n* [NL] (1882) : the formation of fatty  
 acids from acetyl coenzyme A in the living body

*li-po-ic acid* 'li-pō-ik-, -li-*n* [lip-, *lip-*] (ca. 1951) : any of several  
 microbial growth factors; esp : a crystalline compound C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> that  
 is essential for the oxidation of alpha-keto acids (as pyruvic acid) in  
 metabolism

*li-poid* 'li-pōid-, -li-*or* *li-poi-dal* 'li-pōi-dəl-, li-*adj* [ISV] (1876)  
 : resembling fat

*2lipoid n* [ISV] (1906) : LIPID

*li-poly-sis* 'li-pā-lō-sis-, li-*n* [NL] (ca. 1903) : the hydrolysis of fat —  
*li-poly-tic* 'li-pō-li-tik-, li-*adj*

*li-po-ma* 'li-pō-mā-, li-*n*, *pl* *lip- or* *ma-ta* 'mā-tā-*n* [NL] (1830) : a  
 tumor of fatty tissue — *li-po-ma-tous* 'mā-tōs-*adj*

*li-po-phil-ic* 'li-pō-fī-lik-, li-*adj* (1939) : having an affinity for lipids  
 (as fats) (a ~ metabolite)

*li-po-poly-sac-char-ide* 'li-pō-pā-li-'sā-kā-rīd-, li-*n* (1950) : a large  
 molecule consisting of lipids and sugars joined by chemical bonds

*li-po-pro-te-in* 'li-pō-'trō-tē-*n* (1909) : a conjugated protein that  
 is a complex of protein and lipid

*li-po-some* 'li-pō-sōm-, li-*n* (1968) : a vesicle composed of one or  
 more concentric phospholipid bilayers and used medically esp. to de-  
 liver a drug into the body — *li-po-so-mal* 'li-pō-sō-məl-, li-*adj*

*li-po-suc-tion* 'li-pō-sək-shən-, li-*n* (1986) : surgical removal of local  
 fat deposits (as in the thighs) esp. for cosmetic purposes

*li-po-tro-pic* 'li-pō-'trō-pik-, li-, -trā-*adj* [ISV] (1935) : promoting  
 the physiological utilization of fat (~ dietary factors)

*li-po-tro-pin* 'li-pō-'trō-pān-*n* (1964) : either of two protein hormones of  
 the pituitary gland that function in the mobilization of fat reserves

*lipped* 'lɪp-*adj* (14c) : having a lip or lips esp. of a specified kind or  
 number — often used in combination (tight-lipped)

*lip-pen* 'li-pən-*vb* [ME *lipnen*] *vi* (12c) chiefly Scot : TRUST, RELY ~  
*vi*, chiefly Scot : ENTRUST

*Lippes loop* 'li-pās-, -pēz-*n* [Jack Lippes b1924 Am. physician]  
 (1964) : an S-shaped plastic intrauterine device



1 lintel

*lip-ping* 'li-pin-*n* (1894) 1 : outgrowth of bone in liplike form at a  
 joint margin 2 : a piece of wood set in an archer's bow where a flaw  
 has been cut out 3 : EMBOUCHURE 1

*lip-py* 'li-pē-*adj* *lip-pi-er*; -est (ca. 1875) : given to back talk

*lip-read* 'li-p-rēd-*vb* -read 'li-rēd-; -read-ing 'li-rē-dīŋ-*vi* (1892) : to  
 understand by lipreading ~ vi : to use lipreading — *lip-read-er*  
 'li-rē-dər-*n*

*Lipreading* *n* (1874) : the interpreting of speech by watching the speak-  
 er's lip and facial movements without hearing the voice

*lip service* *n* (1644) : an avowal of advocacy, adherence, or allegiance  
 expressed in words but not backed by deeds — usu. used with *pay*

*lip-stick* 'li-p-stik-*n* (1880) : a waxy solid usu. colored cosmetic in  
 stick form for the lips; also : a stick of such cosmetic with its case —  
*lip-sticked* *adj*

*lip-synch* *or* *lip-syn* 'li-p-sink-*vt* (ca. 1961) : to pretend to sing or  
 say in synchronization with recorded sound ~ vi : to lip-synch some-  
 thing — *lip syn* *n*

*li-quate* 'li-kwāt-*vt* *li-quat-ed*; *li-quat-ing* [L *liquatus*, pp. of *liquare*  
 to make liquid; akin to L *liquere*] (ca. 1859) : to cause (a more fusible  
 substance) to separate out of a combination or mixture by the applica-  
 tion of heat (~ lead from its ore) — *li-qua-tion* 'li-kwā-shən-*n*

*li-que-fac-tion* 'li-kwā-'fak-shən-*n* [ME, fr. L *liquefaction*, *lique-*  
*fac-tio*, fr. L *liquefacere*, fr. *lique* to be fluid + *facere* to make — more  
 at DO] (15c) 1 : the process of making or becoming liquid 2 : the  
 state of being liquid

*liquefied petroleum gas* *n* (1925) : a compressed gas that consists of  
 flammable hydrocarbons (as propane and butane) and is used esp. as  
 fuel or as raw material for chemical synthesis

*li-que-fy* *also* *li-qui-fy* 'li-kwā-'fi-*vb* -fied; -fy-ing [ME *liquefen*, fr.  
 MF *liquefier*, fr. L *liquefacere*] *vi* (15c) : to reduce to a liquid state ~  
 vi : to become liquid — *li-que-fier* 'li-ō-*n*

*li-ques-cent* 'li-'kwe-s'nt-*adj* [L *liquescent*, *liquescent*, prp. of *liques-*  
*cere* to become fluid, incho. of *lique*] (ca. 1727) : being or tending to  
 become liquid : MELTING

*li-queur* 'li-'kər-, -kür-, 'kyūr-*n* [F, fr. OF *licour* liquid — more at  
 LIQUOR] (1729) : a usu. sweetened alcoholic liquor (as brandy) flavored  
 with fruit, spices, nuts, herbs, or seeds

*li-quit* 'li-kwad-*adj* [ME, fr. MF *liquide*, fr. L *liquidus*, fr. *liquere* to  
 be fluid; akin to L *lixa* water, lye, and perh. to OF *fluch* damp] (14c) 1 :  
 flowing freely like water 2 : having the properties of a liquid : be-  
 ing neither solid nor gaseous 3 a : shining and clear (large ~ eyes)  
 b : being musical and free of harshness in sound c : smooth and un-  
 constrained in movement d : articulated without friction and capable  
 of being prolonged like a vowel (a ~ consonant) 4 : consisting of or  
 capable of ready conversion into cash (~ assets) — *li-quit-ity* 'li-  
 'kwi-də-tē-*n* — *li-quit-ly* 'li-kwad-lē-*adv* — *li-quit-ness* *n*

*liquid* *n* (1530) 1 : a liquid consonant 2 : a fluid (as water) that has  
 no independent shape but has a definite volume and does not expand  
 indefinitely and that is only slightly compressible

*li-quit-am-bar* 'li-kwā-'dam-bər-*n* [NL, fr. L *liquidus* + ML *ambar*,  
*ambra* amber] (ca. 1577) 1 : any of a genus (*Liquidambar*) of trees (as  
 the sweet gum) of the witch-hazel family with monococious flowers and  
 a spiny globose fruit composed of many woody capsules each having  
 two capsels 2 : STORAX 1b

*li-quit-date* 'li-kwā-'dāt-*vb* -dat-ed; -dat-ing [LL *liquidatus*, pp. of  
*liquidare* to melt, fr. L *liquidus*] *vt* (ca. 1575) 1 a (1) : to determine  
 by agreement or by litigation the precise amount of (indebtedness,  
 damages, or accounts) (2) : to determine the liabilities and apportion  
 assets toward discharging the indebtedness of b : to settle (a debt) by  
 payment or other settlement 2 archaic : to make clear 3 : to do  
 away with 4 : to convert (assets) into cash ~ vi 1 : to liquidate  
 debts, damages, or accounts 2 : to determine liabilities and apportion  
 assets toward discharging indebtedness — *li-qui-da-tion* 'li-kwā-'dā-  
 shən-*n*

*li-qui-da-tor* 'li-kwā-'dā-tər-*n* (ca. 1828) : one that liquidates; esp  
 : an individual appointed by law to liquidate assets

*liquid crystal* *n* (1891) : an organic liquid whose physical properties  
 resemble those of a crystal in the formation of loosely ordered molecu-  
 lar arrays similar to a regular crystalline lattice and the anisotropic  
 refraction of light

*liquid crystal display* *n* (1968) : LCD

*li-quit-ize* 'li-kwā-'dīz-*vt* -ized; -iz-ing (1837) : to cause to be liquid

*liquid measure* *n* (ca. 1855) : a unit or series of units for measuring  
 liquid capacity — see METRIC SYSTEM table, WEIGHT table

*li-quir* 'li-kər-*n* [ME *licour*, fr. OF, fr. L *liquor*, fr. *lique*] (13c) : a  
 liquid substance: as a : a usu. distilled rather than fermented alco-  
 holic beverage b : a watery solution of a drug c : BATH 2b(1)

*2liquor vb* *li-quoted*; *li-quir-ing* 'li-k(ə-)rɪŋ-*vi* (1502) 1 : to dress  
 (as leather) with oil or grease 2 : to make drunk with alcoholic liquor  
 — usu. used with *up* ~ vi : to drink alcoholic liquor esp. to excess —  
 usu. used with *up*

*li-quo-ri-ce* chiefly Brit var of LICORICE

*li-ra* 'li-rā-, 'li-rā-*n*, *pl* *li-re* 'li-rē-*also* *li-ras* [It, fr. L *libra*, a unit  
 of weight] (1617) — see MONEY table

*2li-ra* *n*, *pl* *li-ras* [Turk, fr. It] (1871) — see MONEY table

*3li-ra* *n*, *pl* *li-roth* *or* *li-rot* 'li-rōt-, 'rōth-*n* [NHeb, fr. It] (ca. 1946)  
 : the former Israeli pound

*4li-ra* *n*, *pl* *li-ri* 'li-rē-*n* [Maltese, fr. It] (ca. 1985) — see MONEY table

*li-ri-pipe* 'li-rā-'pīp-*n* [ML *liripium*] (1614) : a pendent part of a  
 tippet; also : TIPPET, SCARF

*lisente* *pl* of SENTÉ

*lisle* 'li-səl-*n*, often attrib [Lisle Lille, France] (1851) : a smooth  
 tightly twisted thread usu. made of long-staple cotton

*lisp* 'lɪsp-*vb* [ME, fr. OE *wlyspian*; akin to OHG *lispēn* to lisp] *vi*  
 (bef. 12c) 1 : to pronounce the sibilants 's and 'z imperfectly esp.  
 by turning them into 'th and 'thv 2 : to speak falteringly, child-

ə\ abut \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ə\ ace \ə\ mop, mar  
 \ə\ out \ə\ chin \ə\ bet \ə\ easy \ə\ go \ə\ hit \ə\ ice \ə\ job  
 \ə\ sing \ə\ go \ə\ law \ə\ boy \ə\ thin \ə\ the \ə\ loot \ə\ foot  
 \ə\ yet \ə\ vision \ə\ k, \ə\ ce, \ə\ ue, \ə\ the Guide to Pronunciation